

مكاتبنا في القاهرة

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Established 1887

Austria	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Denmark	1.50
Canada	1.50	France	1.50
Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50
Japan	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Sweden	1.50	United Kingdom	1.50
U.S.	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

Central Banks Allowed To Sell Gold Privately

Price Drops On Markets In Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The price of gold fell sharply today in nervous and uncertain reaction to the surprise news from Washington late last night that central banks can now sell gold on the private market.

The move is seen by some monetary specialists as the first small step taken by Washington to restoring the convertibility of the dollar.

In New York, Pierre A. Rinfret, economic adviser to President Nixon and former President Lyndon Johnson, noted that the United States "by a stroke of the pen" had in effect increased its gold assets by two-and-a-half times to \$35 billion and sharply improved the value of the dollar. Mr. Rinfret added that the agreement meant the United States and European governments "now recognize that the true price of gold is \$100 an ounce."

However, the major gold markets responded with the expected psychological reaction to the fear of huge government sales.

In Zurich, trading opened at \$88 an ounce bid-\$93 asked, and slipped to a low of \$86-\$89 before recovering to \$90-\$92 at the close. This was down from yesterday's close of \$95.50-\$97.50, a substantial drop for one day in the gold market.

The story was much the same in London, where the price for the metal, after hitting a low of \$86, was set at \$90 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, down \$6.30 from yesterday.

Earlier morning trading gave way to a calmer assessment of the news and as the volume of business slowed, the price recovered. Aiding this recovery was the realization that government sales of gold on the free market are not imminent.

Swiss Announcement

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank announced that the bank has no plans to enter the market soon as a buyer or a seller. And a spokesman for the Bundesbank reported that the West German bank has no intention of starting "massive" gold sales and added that the bank will use its option to maintain orderly market conditions.

Although France was not among the European nations agreeing to the creation of the two-tier gold market, it has not violated the spirit of that agreement. However, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told reporters today that central banks should not only be free to sell gold, but should also have the right to buy it on the open market. "France," he said, "reserves her right to buy and sell gold."

The comment touched on what is a rather sensitive point as there appears to be no agreement on whether central banks do have the right to enter the private market as buyers.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Bank of France, told a press conference here that he welcomed the move.

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Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, announcing a 7-nation abolition of 2-tier gold market.

U.S. and Six European Nations Act

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The United States and six European countries have terminated the five-year-old agreement that barred them from selling gold in the free market.

The termination was announced last night by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, immediately upon his return from a weekend meeting of central bank officials at Basel, where the decision was made.

Mr. Burns said that the American interpretation of the dissolution of the agreement was that the United States could now sell gold in the free market from its official monetary stockpile, but that Washington had not decided "whether, when, in what amounts and in what way" the gold would be sold.

The possibility of the sale of gold by the United States and perhaps some other central banks could have the effect of driving down the free-market price, which has been as high as \$125 an ounce and is just under \$100 now.

\$42.22 an Ounce

The official price of gold is \$42.22 an ounce, but virtually no transactions among central banks have been made in gold since President Nixon severed the link between the dollar and gold in August, 1971.

The official price is the fixed level at which governments are allowed to buy and sell gold among themselves, while the free-market price applies to all other traders, such as industrial users. A two-tier market will continue after last night's announcement, although the official market will probably still have few, if any, transactions.

Mr. Burns said there was "no special explanation" as to why the 1968 agreement had been terminated at this moment. He did say, however, that the decision "does give the governments of the world a certain flexibility, which is of some importance, particularly at a time of floating exchange rates."

The original 1968 decision emerged from a gold "crisis" at that time. It was considered important before that year's accord to keep the official price and the free-market price at the same level and, as private demand for gold swelled, central banks had to sell the metal in mammoth amounts to prevent the free-market price from rising.

As the gold outflow swelled, the major central banks decided to stop selling. Gradually at first, and then later in large jumps, the free market price soared, making the official price virtually meaningless.

Industries Hurt

In the United States, the major sufferers from this development have been the jewelry and dentistry industries, which have strongly urged that the government start selling some of its stockpile to help hold down the price, which may now occur.

Mr. Burns said he was "convinced" that the move was "con-

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Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips at the altar during their wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Princess Anne, Phillips Wed, Half Billion Watch on TV

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were married today, and tens of thousands of Londoners, besieged Buckingham Palace, chanting "We want the bride."

Scotland Yard estimated the crowds at 45,000. But court officials said that at least that number jammed the broad avenues in front of the palace to cheer the princess and her fiancé after the marriage ceremony in Westminster Abbey, that another 30,000 lined the wedding route.

Anne waved from the palace balcony and smiled affectionately at Capt. Phillips as they basked in a wave of cheers and shouts. They came back a few minutes later for another bow.

The televised royal wedding was witnessed by hundreds of millions—but only a few saw Anne's full face when she said "I do."

TV cameras were dotted amid the scarlet and gold trappings of the abbey, but none was allowed a full-face view of the couple as they exchanged their vows. The television audience around the world was estimated at \$60 million.

The crowds that lined the route between the abbey and the 30-year-old bride, dressed in a royal blue gown, clearly regarded as a royal love match.

The 23-year-old princess, fourth in line for the British throne, seemed to tremble slightly as her husband slipped a diamond wedding ring onto her finger.

The ring was made from a nugget of gold mined in Wales—same nugget used for the wedding rings of Queen Elizabeth II and her sister, Princess Margaret.

Among the few who saw the bride's face during the ceremony.

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Newlyweds leaving the abbey after their marriage.

Prisoner Exchange to Start Today

Israel, Egypt Agree on Implementing Truce

CAIRO, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Israel and Egypt agreed today to begin exchanging prisoners and to implement a truce along the Suez Canal.

Gen. Yehoshua Sela, chief of the UN forces, said the first wounded prisoners would be flown in International Red Cross planes directly to Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Enriched Army

Gen. Sela said that supplies of food, water and medicine would then begin moving down the highway to Cairo's enriched Third Army on the east bank of the Suez Canal.

Those points refer to the supply of Suez City and evacuation of its wounded, the free movement of non-military supplies to the east bank of the canal, the turning over of Israeli checkpoints to UN forces and inspection of convoys by Israeli officers and the exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Sela said that the agreement covered points three, four, five and six of the Kissinger document.

Those points refer to the supply of Suez City and evacuation of its wounded, the free movement of non-military supplies to the east bank of the canal, the turning over of Israeli checkpoints to UN forces and inspection of convoys by Israeli officers and the exchange of prisoners.

Still unsettled is Point 2 of the truce accord. This states that discussions will begin immediately "to settle the question of the return to the Oct. 22 positions."

Israel has maintained that the positions held by the belligerents on Oct. 22, when the first ceasefire was to take effect, are unknown and "imaginary." It refuses to move its forces to any such line.

Following the agreement, Gen. Yehoshua walked from the tent smiling broadly and was embraced by exuberant Israeli soldiers standing by. He took a long drink from a bottle of scotch.

"I think they [the Israeli government] will not be disappointed," he said.

The Egyptians displayed no emotion.

The Israeli Army announced later that the Israeli and Egyptian generals had agreed that the exchange of both wounded and non-wounded prisoners would begin tomorrow morning and would continue for a week in both directions.

The army said that Gen. Yehoshua received what it described as "a complete list" of 228 Israeli prisoners—including 45 wounded—held by the Egyptians. The previous partial list contained 113 names.

An army spokesman said earlier this week that Israel has given the Red Cross 8,394 names of Arab prisoners held by Israel.

China Ready to Expand as Kissinger Trip Ends

By Bernard Gwertzman

PEKING, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Chinese government today said it was ready to expand its relations with the United States as Henry A. Kissinger's trip to China ended.

A joint Chinese statement said that the Chinese government was ready to move Washington to the next step in the establishment of full diplomatic relations.

The language worked out by Kissinger and Premier Zhou Enlai today in Peking was seen as a major step toward the goal of the Nationalist government on Taiwan—the main obstacle to the normalization of relations.

The former antagonists, dating to the 700-word communiqué, the Chinese now believe there can be full diplomatic relations once there is a common opinion of "the principle of one China."

Definite Movement

Chinese assertion will be worked out through talks. American officials said it seemed so close to the solution of not challenging a view that there "is but one" China that a senior American official said here shortly after Kissinger's arrival that the move was now "a movement to normalization."

A communiqué was issued today by Mr. Kissinger in Tokyo, and similar ones in Peking and Washington.

Kissinger's Air Force jet on off at Peking's airport.

Skylab Flight On Countdown

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP).—The countdown began today for firing the Skylab-3 astronauts into orbit on Friday for a record 85-day space mission.

With the Saturn-IB rocket cleared for takeoff, the control center started the countdown clock early today by activating power-producing fuel cells in the Apollo ship that is to ferry the three astronauts to the orbiting Skylab space station.

The National Weather Service predicted favorable weather for Friday's scheduled launching time at 9:01 a.m. The forecast calls for partly cloudy skies, light winds and temperatures in the 70s.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY—President Nixon playing and singing at a birthday party for Sen. Wallace Bennett of Utah.

In White House Gatherings

Nixon Meeting Congressmen In Bid to Bolster Credibility

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—President Nixon met for more than two hours last night with 15 Republican senators and apparently convinced most of them that he intended to tell everything that he knows about the Watergate and connected scandals.

The comments of the senators indicated that the meeting—part of a series designed to help bolster presidential credibility—had answered relatively few specific questions, and thus had fallen somewhat short of the goal stated by some White House officials: "clearing the air" with Congress.

Instead, according to the participants' accounts, Mr. Nixon devoted himself to convincing them that he would explain his actions in full and soliciting their advice on when and how he should seek to do so.

"It was more comments than questions," said Sen. William E. Brock of Tenn. "The emphasis

was primarily on the more fundamental question of how do we get this information to the courts, the Congress and especially the American people."

Everyone for Disclosure

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott, Pa., added: "Everyone in the room—everyone—agreed on the need for full disclosure."

Only a few hours before the meeting, the Senate Watergate committee voted to ask Mr. Nixon for a private meeting, the transcript of which would be made public at once. The President told his visitors at the White House that he had not decided to agree.

A number of the participants emphasized the President's seriousness of purpose.

Sen. Dewey Bartlett, Okla., said, for instance, that Mr. Nixon had promised full reports on the

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Some Legal Issues Uncertain

Price of Gold Falls on European Markets

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ed the termination of the 1968 agreement. But, he added, it would be "senseless" for central banks to apply one article of the Bretton Woods agreement—barring member states from buying gold when the price is above \$42.22 per ounce—when other articles, calling for fixed parities and the convertibility of dollars into gold, have been suspended.

However, interviews with non-French officials and monetary experts revealed that their interpretation of the rules continues to bar central bank purchases of

gold on the free market. The prevailing view was that legal experts may have to resolve the issue.

There is also disagreement about whether yesterday's announcement means that central banks can now exchange gold between themselves at the free market rate or whether they are obliged to value such transactions at the official \$42.22 an ounce rate.

Government spokesmen would not elaborate on that point, but many bankers believe that the only significance to the end of the two-tier official-private mar-

ket is that it allows central banks to evaluate their gold holdings at realistic free-market rates—thus freeing governments to use gold to settle their international obligations.

The question is important for the nine European nations whose currencies are floating in a joint band against the dollar. To settle the debts incurred in supporting their currencies against one another, the Nine had agreed to settle up, using gold. Special Drawing Rights and foreign exchange (mostly dollars) in the proportion of these assets to their own total central bank reserves.

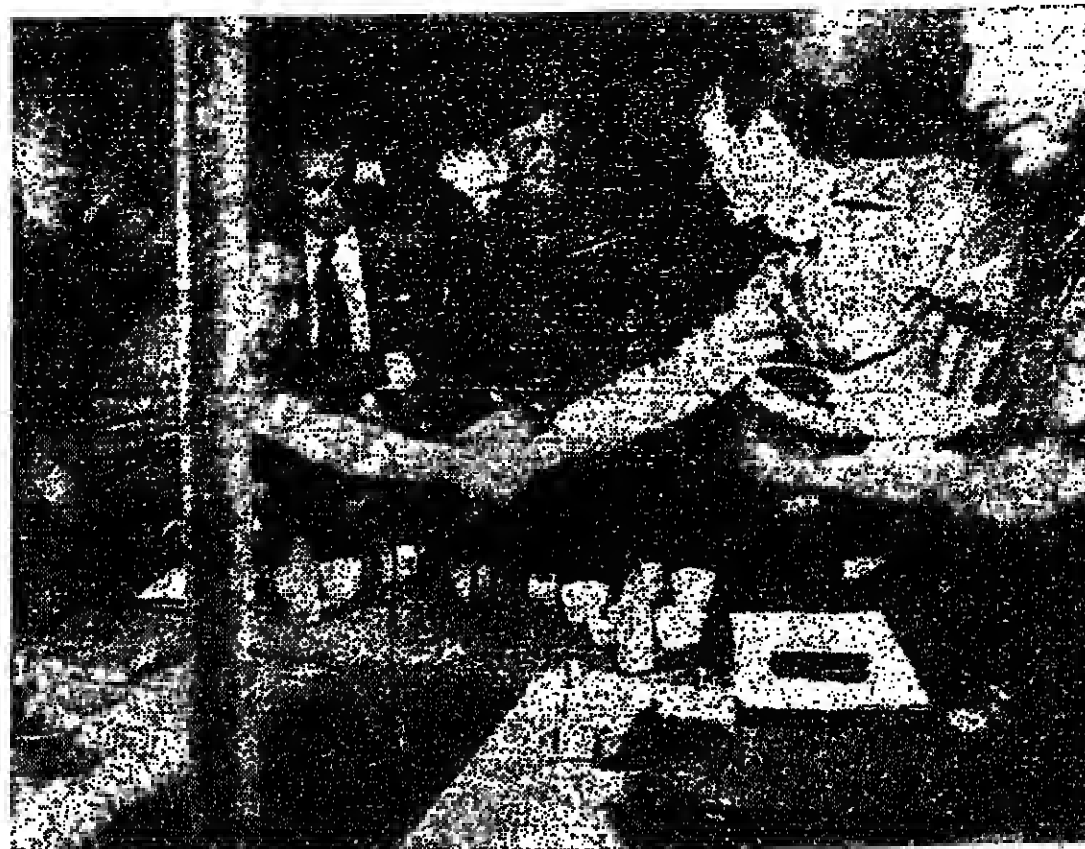
France, for example, owes Germany money for the support the Bundesbank extended when the franc was under attack in September. With 44 percent of total French reserves in gold, France would have to repay 44 percent of its debt with gold. This has not yet been done and one of the sticking points is the question of what value will be put on the gold.

The right to sell gold on the private market at around \$80 an ounce is of little interest to the Europeans because all they could get for their gold would be dollars—which, for the moment, since they are flooded with dollars, is not what they want.

Washington, at least in theory, stood ready to redeem dollars held by foreign central banks with gold until August, 1971, when it withdrew that guarantee. By selling gold on the free market today, the United States would be redeeming dollars and thus appears to be indicating a willingness to restore convertibility.

This issue has been one of the stumbling blocks to reforming the international monetary system and yesterday's announcement is seen in some quarters as opening the road for effective negotiations on this matter.

According to some bankers, introducing the real market price for gold in official sales is the first step on the road to establishing a value at which governments are willing to once again exchange the metal. And that is seen as opening the way for a more reasonable discussion on what role gold should play overall.



SHAKING ON IT—Israeli Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv (left) shaking hands with Egypt's Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamay after a meeting yesterday with UN Emergency Force leaders at Kilometer 101 at which they agreed to implement the four-day-old cease-fire.

Prisoner Exchange to Start Today

Israel, Egypt Agree on Implementing Truce

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the road be turned into a UN supervised corridor for supplying the 20,000 men of the Third Army and the military and civilian Egyptians in Suez City.

Israel demanded the right to inspect the supplies bound for both the Third Army and Suez City before they reached the encircled town.

"I consider this a great achievement," Gen. Silas said of the agreement.

"Israeli personnel are to be withdrawn (from their checkpoints) before the implementation of the agreement," he said. However, Israeli troops will continue to man machine-gun positions off the road.

At the same time an Israeli Army spokesman reported some shooting on the Suez Canal front

again today. He said that Egyptian forces opened small arms fire on Israeli tractors working on fortifications south of Ismailia at about 11 a.m. Israel returned the fire, the spokesman said.

Scattered exchanges also occurred in the Mount Hermon area, on the Syrian front, earlier this morning, the spokesman said. Similar minor incidents were reported yesterday on both fronts.

Meanwhile, William J. Coughlin, of the Los Angeles Times, reported that there is no naval blockade at Bab-el-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea.

Mr. Coughlin made his report after circling over the strait today in a chartered aircraft in clear weather. "Whatever Arab warships had been there were gone," he wrote.

The two Egyptian destroyers and the South Yemeni motor patrol boat which the Israelis, and the Arabs themselves, have said were blocking the 20-mile-wide entrance were not to be seen.

"The sea was empty for miles north and south of the Red Sea entrance," he wrote. "Nor was there any activity seen on Perim Island, the small South Yemeni island which guards the entrance to the Red Sea and where there are said to be shore batteries," he reported.

U.S. Airlift Ends

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The United States will end its month-long emergency airlift to Israel tomorrow after delivering more than 22,000 tons of weapons and ammunition.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman announced today that no flights by U.S. transport planes to Israel are scheduled for tomorrow.

While Mr. Friedman stopped short of declaring the airlift operation at an end, he indicated this is the case when he said, "It is our view that the emergency that required the airlift is over."

According to the Air Force, a total of about 570 missions by giant C-141 cargo planes have hauled about 22,000 tons of war material from the United States since Oct. 14.

However, the end of the emergency airlift will not halt U.S. arms shipments to Israel.

Israeli and U.S. cargo ships already are carrying thousands of tons of military gear to Israel and Mr. Friedman said that, for the future, "whatever goes will go by sea."

At the same time Mr. Friedman said that the Soviet airlift and resupply of military equipment to Egypt and Syria are continuing.

Mr. Friedman estimated earlier this week that the Russians had sent 100,000 tons of war supplies to Egypt and Syria.

Racial Attack On Mixed Couple Is Lie, Police Say

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. Nov. 14 (AP)—A black woman told police today that a group of black attackers abducted her and her white husband and set him afire made up the story, authorities say.

"All this business about abduction and racial incidents was all fabrication," Broward County Sheriff Edward J. Stack said yesterday. "The couple isn't married. The only thing she told the truth about was that she drove the victim to the hospital."

Brown Kemper, 33, was beaten and kicked in the head, bound with electrical cord, doused with a liquid and set afire, police said. He was listed in serious condition at a hospital.

Officers yesterday arrested Johnny Herald, 31, of Fort Lauderdale, on charges of aggravated assault.

Herald told police that he was drunk and he and Kemper argued about the quality of repair work the victim had done on two television sets, Mr. Stack said.

"He admits he got angry at Kemper, beat him up and tied him with electrical wire," the sheriff said. "We don't know who set the victim on fire, but we are sure there were several other people in the apartment."

"His girl friend apparently stood by and watched it all happen," he said.

In Retaliation for Oil Embargo

Official Says U.S. Consider Halting Food Sales to Arab

ROME, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butts indicated last night that the United States has considered halting food exports to Arab countries in retaliation for their oil embargo, but would probably refrain from such a measure.

Mr. Butts, at a news conference at the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, said that in view of the Arab oil embargo "there is a feeling that the United States should stop food shipments to that area."

He added: "We have not done so yet."

A newsman asked whether the secretary meant to say that a ban on U.S. food exports to Arab states was being considered.

"I don't wish to comment on that," Mr. Butts replied.

In an interview afterward, the secretary pointed out that the volume of food sales to Arab states—mainly cereals—was small and that to halt them would have an "adverse effect."

Besides, Mr. Butts remarked, the Soviet Union could easily make up for embargoed U.S. food shipments. Soviet cereal crops this year are reported to be plentiful.

International Stockpiling

At his news conference and in an earlier address to the current FAO conference, Mr. Butts gave qualified support to proposals for internationally concerted stockpiling of farm products to ensure a minimum of food security for the world.

"Our feeling is that we need international machinery to identify needs and establish general guidelines for individual nations," the secretary said. "We feel that continual management of such reserves should be left to individual nations, whether they be sellers or buyers."

Mr. Butts noted that some quarters in FAO, which is a specialized United Nations agency, were advocating management of food reserves by an international body. "We do not subscribe to this," the secretary declared.

He was referring to recommendations by Dr. Addeke H. Boerma, director general of the 130-member agency. The FAO chief has urged action to provide national stocks of cereals on a basis broad enough to tide countries over periods of crop failures and other natural disasters.

Mr. Butts contended that "the problem is not so much international control but encouraging production." The secretary said that it was a matter of controversy whether this may be

achieved by state controls of markets "but I am convinced U.S. farmers wouldn't respond so eagerly as the in a system of fixed prices."

Small Output Rise

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—FAO reported today that on estimates "made only 1 days ago," world food output between '73 and '74 would be 3 and 4 percent above that of last year.

The FAO warned that figures, the first to supply general contention that the situation was improving. "Highly tentative," it also said the increase did not mean the gains sought under the Second Development Decade.

The gains were almost attributable to a sharp rise in grain stocks in the United States, the FAO said.

Sisco in Paris To Explain U Role in Mideast

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, flew into Paris today to explain the U.S. role in the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Sisco arrived in a U.S. Force plane from Brussels. He had briefed the Council of North Atlantic Alliance in Brussels along the same line.

Sisco had an impromptu meeting in the VIP lounge with Hassan Zayyat, special advisor of President Anwar of Egypt, who was leaving for Rabat.

Mr. Sisco went almost to an evening meeting in the Quai d'Orsay, official U.S. Foreign Ministry headquarters.

The French government has been sharply critical of the U.S. role in the Middle East war, and Mr. Sisco has accused the two superpowers of trying to dominate the region.

President Georges Pompidou yesterday demanded that the United Nations Security Council be given a role in peace-keeping procedures, and that otherwise the situation might break down into a "no war, no peace" situation.

Mr. Sisco has visited Bonn and Brussels since he left the Middle East. He was flying to London tomorrow, last leg of his European tour.

U.S., China Ready to Expand Ties as Kissinger Trip Ends

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from Taiwan are already credited. American officials today they thought a negotiable solution could be reached.

Mr. Kissinger, in complete sixth visit to China, a series began in secret in July, had indicated in Peking a "desire to push" as rapidly as possible "completion of the process of normalization, which would be a landmark in the history of U.S.-China relations."

Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking, which was the first by a U.S. president, was expected to be a landmark in the history of U.S.-China relations.

Officials advised newsmen to expect any dramatic change in the current situation as the result of Mr. Kissinger's talks. They predicted, however, that nothing had happened affecting the relations of the two sides.

Not Acceptable to Taiwan

TAIPEI, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The U.S. government will not accept any agreement that would allow the People's Republic of China to take over the island of Taiwan, a Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the U.S. government would not accept any agreement that would allow the People's Republic of China to take over the island of Taiwan.

Belgian Gas Prices Uproared

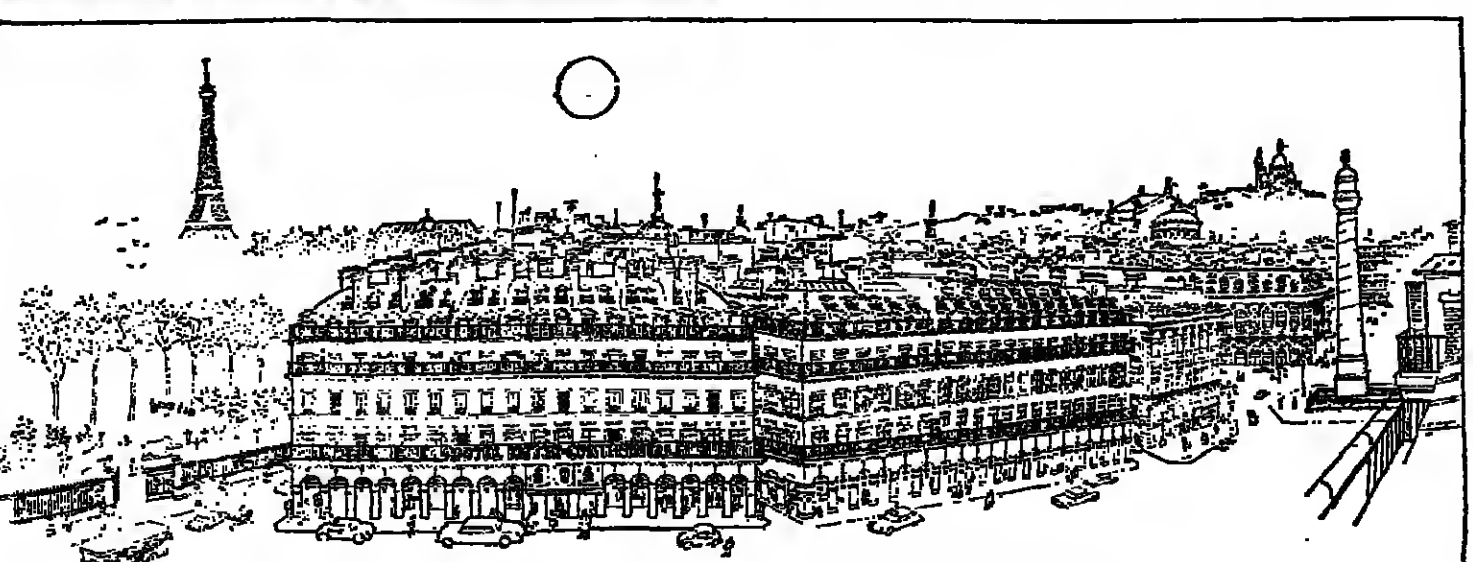
BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Belgium raised gasoline prices 30 centimes (one U.S. cent) today to keep them in line with those applied in other European countries, Willy Claes, minister of economic affairs, said.

Reprisals on Oil Weighed by EEC

STRASBOURG, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community's Parliament today called on the community to consider using economic threats to force Arab countries to lift their oil embargo against the Netherlands.

In a close vote early today the Parliament threw out an amendment from an English and Danish conservative group that would have wiped out the reference to economic retaliation against the Arabs.

Adopting a resolution that went considerably further than the nine-nation ministerial declaration on the Middle East a week ago, the Parliament called on member governments "not to rule out the possibility of taking economic countermeasures against third countries."



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WEATHER

CITY	TEMP.	WIND	SEA
ALGERIE	60	W 10	Cal
AMSTERDAM	50	W 10	Cal
ANKARA	50	W 10	Cal
ATHENS	50	W 10	Cal
BEIRUT	50	W 10	Cal
BELGRADE	50	W 10	Cal
BOMBAY	50	W 10	Cal
BRUSSELS	50	W 10	Cal
BUDAPEST	50	W 10	Cal
CAIRO	50	W 10	Cal
CARACAS	50	W 10	Cal
COLOMBO	50	W 10	Cal
COSTA MESA	50	W 10	Cal
DUBLIN	50	W 10	Cal
EDINBURGH	50	W 10	Cal
FLORENCE	50	W 10	Cal
FRANKFURT	50	W 10	Cal
GENOVA	50	W 10	Cal
HONG KONG	50	W 10	Cal
LAS PALMAS	50	W 10	Cal
LISBON	50	W 10	Cal
LONDON	50	W 10	Cal
MADRID	50	W 10	Cal
MOSCOW	50	W 10	Cal
MUNICH	50	W 10	Cal
NEW YORK	50	W 10	Cal
OSLO	50	W 10	Cal
PARIS	50	W 10	Cal
PRAGUE	50	W 10	Cal
ROME	50	W 10	Cal
SOFIA	50	W 10	Cal
STOCKHOLM	50	W 10	Cal
TAIPEI	50	W 10	Cal
TOKYO	50	W 10	Cal
WARSZAWA	50	W 10	Cal
ZURICH	50	W 10	Cal

مكتبة النور

Embargo

U.S. Congress Receives Bill Requiring Mandatory Allocation of Fuel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Senate overwhelmingly passed a bill today requiring the President to impose mandatory allocation of all fuel produced in the United States.

The bill, which passed by a vote of 93-0, would require the President to allocate fuel to the military, the space program, and other government agencies. It also would require the President to allocate fuel to the states and the private sector. The bill was introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, N.J., and was passed by the Senate in a record time of 10 minutes.

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Bullet-shattered window in Dearborn service station, hit during labor-problem battle.

Ford Worker Shot, Union Aide Held

UAW Plans 'Ministrikes' Over GM Pact

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The United Auto Workers union said today it would call "ministrikes" in protest of a national pact with General Motors Corp. that would allow the company to shift production to plants in the South.

The strategy earned the "overwhelming" support of the UAW's GM council. UAW president Leonard Woodcock said he said it was recommended in a meeting of the UAW international executive board.

The decision came after the board directed its Ford bargaining committee to renegotiate with Ford Motor Co. an overtime provision which drew fire and then rejection from skilled workers.

The Ford agreement was passed by the majority of the UAW's 185,000 Ford workers and the board ruled the agreement will stand.

Mr. Woodcock said it is the union's intention "to continue bargaining in order to reach an agreement on the national level."

In Meetings With Congressmen

Nixon Is Striving to Bolster His Credibility

(Continued from Page 1) International Telephone and Telegraph case, on the dairy price case and on his property acquisitions. Sen. Pete V. Domenici, N.M., remarked that he left the meeting convinced that the President was "not going to stand on evidentiary technicalities."

Sen. Domenici pressed Mr. Nixon for verification of reports earlier in the day about the tape recording of a conversation between the President and John W. Dean 3d, the ousted White House counsel, on March 21.

Republican congressional sources had quoted Gen. Alexander M. Haig, the White House chief of staff, as stating that Mr. Nixon could be heard on the tape exclaiming, "Oh, My God!" when Dean told him of the cover-up.

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Heavily Against President

Capitol Hill Deluged With Watergate Mail

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the subsequent confusion over the security of the Watergate tapes have stimulated an estimated million or more Americans into an unprecedented outpouring of public opinion through the mails and telegrams.

In the 24 days since Mr. Cox was fired and Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and his deputy, William D. Ruckelshaus, quit in protest, more than 400,000 paid public opinion telegrams have been received at Capitol Hill offices, the White House and various prosecuting agencies.

Moreover, an even larger number of letters has descended on congressional offices, prompting one senator to observe, "This is the biggest demonstration of protest this town has ever seen."

The flood of messages has receded slightly in the last week, however, and some recipients of the great bulk of letters reported a gradual, if modest, upswing in favor of Mr. Nixon.

Counting telegrams only, a Western Union official said the volume of messages far outstripped previous records set during the 1961 espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and during the My Lai massacre trial of Lt. William Calley.

Mostly Critical

The vast majority of opinion messages sent here during the last three weeks, according to a Washington Post survey, either advocated the impeachment of President Nixon or otherwise expressed criticism of his administration.

The White House, which has declined to release a statistical accounting of the public reaction to Mr. Cox's firing, said the President's Nov. 5 message on the energy crisis and his televised comments on the handling of Watergate resulted in a distinct trend of favorable public reaction.

Previously, the largest number of impeachment demands have been received by nationally known Democratic and liberal Republican senators and congressmen and by the committees that are considering 11 impeachment resolutions or are investigating the alleged misdeeds of the Nixon administration.

For example, letters are pouring into the offices of the House Judiciary Committee at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 a day and are running better than 95 to 1 in favor of impeachment.

By the end of last week the committee had tallied 76,894 persons favoring impeachment and 2,168 against impeachment and favoring Mr. Nixon. Depending on the daily developments of the controversial tapes issue, the committee's mail has ranged from a

low of 5,000 to as many as 17,000 letters a day, according to an aide.

Oct. 22 'Massacre'

Since Oct. 22, when Mr. Cox was fired and Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ruckelshaus resigned, the Senate Watergate committee has received 33,316 telegrams and letters, 19,392 of which urged impeachment of Mr. Nixon, a committee official said.

Only 2,063 of the public opinion messages expressed support of the President's Watergate position, with the remainder addressing issues not related to Mr. Nixon's position, a staff member said yesterday.

The special prosecutor's office has received about 5,000 telegrams and letters, of which only about 50 opposed Mr. Cox's insistence that the White House tapes be turned over for presentation to a grand jury, according to a spokesman.

Common characteristics of the telegrams sent to Capitol Hill were brevity and bitterness, the former trait resulting apparently from Western Union's 15-word limit for a \$2 public opinion telegram.

'Cool It,' Goldwater Says to Calls For Nixon to Quit. Be Impeached

CENTURY CITY, Calif., Nov. 14.—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., called on America yesterday to "cool it" in regard to talk that President Nixon should resign or be impeached.

"There is no way he can be impeached and there is no sensible reason for him to resign—he's not guilty of anything," the 1964 GOP presidential nominee said at a news conference here.

Sen. Goldwater said that resignation is "up to the man himself" and that "getting two-thirds of the Senate to vote for impeachment (conviction) would be impossible."

Mr. Nixon's term has three years to run, he said, and "we're going to have to live with him."

Indication Is Seen

The senator said that Mr. Nixon's recent energy crisis speech, at the end of which he denied any guilt in the Watergate affair and said he would not resign, "indicated he is a leader."

Sen. Goldwater emphasized that while he has been "very critical" of Mr. Nixon's actions at times, "I've always supported the President."

He compared the current unpopularity of Mr. Nixon to some quarters with that which Harry S. Truman faced while he was in the White House and said that Mr. Truman was "probably the best President we've had this century."

Sen. Goldwater made his remarks after delivering an address on air power to 1,500 delegates to the convention of the National Association of Independent Insurers.

Los Angeles Times

Mock Nuclear Disaster Portrayed On Radio Panics Swedes, Danes

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—An inquiry began today into a Swedish radio broadcast of a mock nuclear disaster which caused panic in southern Swedish cities and in the Danish capital of Copenhagen.

Residents of the city of Malmö fled to underground shelters and jammed police and fire-station switchboards with telephone calls yesterday after a children's program announced there had been an explosion at a new \$200-million nuclear reactor being built nearby.

In the program, ambulance sirens wailed in the background as reporters described the explosion and said people, including tens of thousands in the greater Copenhagen area, were in danger.

An actor portraying the mayor of Malmö appealed to the population to seek refuge.

Copenhagen newspapers reported today that some Swedes fled by ferry to Denmark to escape the imagined broadcast.

Later the radio station broadcast an explanation and an apology. "We thought we had taken sufficient safeguards, but we obviously had not," commented a station official.

Swedish newspapers today recalled the radio program in New York in October, 1958, when Orson Welles broadcast a dramatic story of an invasion by Martians, based on the H.G. Wells novel "The War of the Worlds."

The Welles production was said to have panicked 1.2 million listeners.

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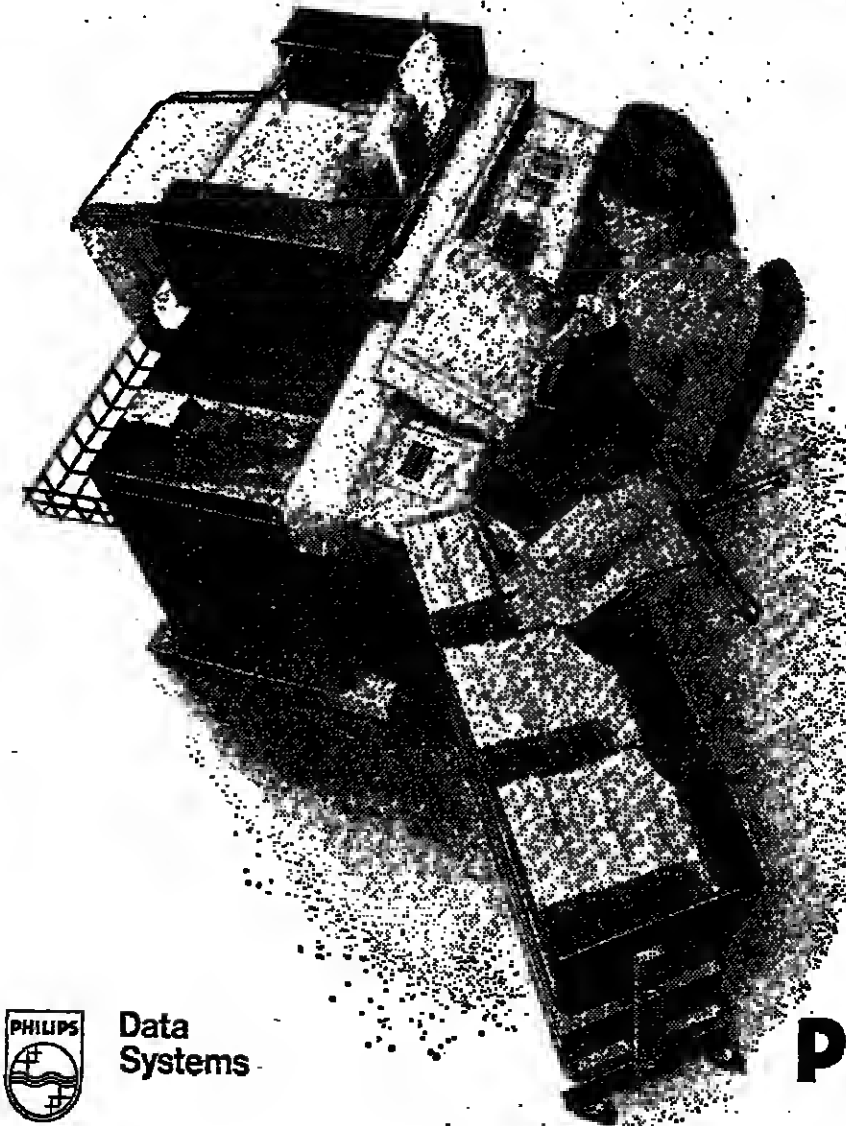
In a few short years Philips have become the largest European manufacturer of Magnetic Ledger Card office computers.

This is significant because MLC computers are by far the largest part of the total office computer market, which in turn is the fastest growing sector of electronic data processing.

More and more organisations are turning to office computers as the most logical and economic way to start in EDP. More and more are turning to Philips because of the P350's systems flexibility, its gimmick-free design and its world-wide sales and service network.

The signs for the future are even more promising due to the cooperation between CIL, Philips and Siemens in the field of electronic data processing. It means that what we did on our own we'll now do in partnership, and what we did on our own was to grow to number one in Europe.

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Percy Solicits Funds For 1976 Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Sen. Charles E. Percy, R., Ill., has launched a direct mail campaign to raise \$90,000 to begin a possible drive for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Letters soliciting contributions from \$15 to \$100 have been sent by Milton S. Eisenhower to 9,700 past Percy supporters; 90 percent of them in Illinois.

Mr. Eisenhower, 74, is a brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower and president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University.

17th Body Found In Mass Killings In Western U.S.

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 14 (UPI).—The body of a youth found in a sleeping bag near Arizona's Superstition Mountain has been identified as the 17th suspected victim in a robbery-murder spree by two men.

Sheriff's deputies in Arizona's Pinal County made the identification yesterday of Steven A. Loughram, 18, of Browns Valley in Yuba County, Calif.

Douglas E. Gretzler, 21, of New York City and Willie L. Steelman, 28, of Lodi, Calif., are accused of the 17 slayings in California and Arizona.

Deputies in Arizona called off a search for an 18th victim in the Superstition Mountain area until they gain more information from the pair, arrested in Sacramento following the slaying of nine persons at Victor.

'So Wild Nobody Would Believe It'**Corruption Probed in U.S. Business Agency**

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The Justice Department and a congressional committee are investigating charges that at least two offices of the Small Business Administration have made millions of dollars in corrupt loans in recent years, sources participating in the probe said yesterday.

Members of the House Small Business Subcommittee reportedly consider the charges so serious that they have voted unanimously to permit a two-thirds outburst in the politically popular small business loan program until the investigation is completed.

Investigative sources declined to say how many SBA offices throughout the nation are under

investigation, but Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D. Texas, said congressional investigators have received complaints of wrongdoing in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Detroit, Chicago and Texas.

Assistant SBA Administrator Randy Woods confirmed that the agency's regional office in Philadelphia and the district lending office in Richmond, Va., are under investigation. The Richmond office is under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia office. Mr. Woods said the agency knows of no other criminal investigations of any other offices, but one source participating in the investigation said more than two offices are being probed. A second source said the Miami office, supervised by the regional office in Atlanta, also is under investigation.

One investigator said that evidence of corrupt loans has been found in every business assistance program administered by the SBA.

Kickbacks Alleged

He said the abuses include alleged kickbacks from small business borrowers to officials who control lending, loans made to borrowers in bankruptcy, loans made before completion of credit and criminal record checks and

OAU Council to Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity announced today that an extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers would start in Addis Ababa next Monday to discuss the Middle East situation.

loans made without proper approval by the agency.

The only public charge of possible wrongdoing by SBA officials has been made by Russell Hamilton, deposed director of the Philadelphia regional office. Mr. Hamilton was quoted by the Associated Press yesterday as saying that corruption in the Richmond office involved millions of dollars and was "so wild nobody would believe it."

Noting that the Philadelphia office has been the subject of federal grand jury investigation "for nine months," Assistant SBA Administrator Woods said that Mr. Hamilton rejected a request by SBA Administrator Thomas S. Kleppe that he resign in September. Mr. Woods said Mr. Kleppe has ordered Mr. Hamilton transferred to the Washington office as director of policy and procedure, effective tomorrow.

Performance Review Mr. Woods also said that as a result of charges made by Mr. Hamilton and a performance review by SBA officials, Thomas F. Regan has been removed as head of the Richmond office and transferred to Washington, effective yesterday.

Mr. Hamilton was quoted by the AP as saying that he recommended removal of Mr. Regan and other Richmond office officials in 1971. Mr. Woods said that an internal review committee did determine in 1971 that some of Mr. Regan's credit decisions "were not up to SBA standards." He said that Mr. Regan was sent to Philadelphia for 90 days of retraining and then returned to his post in Richmond.

Millionaire Says Daughter Held in Munich Kidnap

MUNICH, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A millionaire restaurant owner said tonight his daughter had been kidnapped and that he had received a ransom demand for three million marks.

Friedrich Jahn said the kidnapers had named a rendezvous for him to hand over the money. He said that he intended to pay the sum demanded.

Mr. Jahn, who heads the international Wienerwald chain of 430 restaurants, said that the kidnapers had telephoned him in the Austrian city of Linz last night.

They had played him a tape recording of his 22-year-old daughter Evelyn's voice in which she had pleaded with him to "please do everything that the men say—but no police, otherwise I'm lost."

Mr. Jahn had not reported the alleged kidnapping to them.

"All we know is what we have heard from press inquiries," a spokesman said.

France Names Herly As Envoy to Israel

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—France yesterday appointed Jean Herly as ambassador to Israel after the Israeli government threatened to withdraw its own ambassador from Paris unless the French government named an envoy to the post left vacant since last July.

Munich police said that Mr. Herly, a 53-year-old career diplomat, replaces Francis Hure, who has been appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Athens Students Demonstrate Over Convictions of 5 in Riot

ATHENS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Protest demonstrations swept university campuses here today over yesterday's convictions of five persons for anti-government rioting. Twelve persons were acquitted.

Students gathered at the Polytechnic Institute in downtown Athens and demonstrated. After hours of taunting the police, who remained at a distance, about 300 students threw oranges at passing traffic and police. They also broke shop windows nearby.

At one point, as a shower of oranges hit the pavement, police prepared to enter the campus. However, a public prosecutor appeared and warned the students to behave and remain on the campus or face arrest.

The students chanted repeatedly, "Out with the Americans" and "Down with Papadopoulos." George Papadopoulos is the president of Greece.

At the law school of Athens University, several hundred students disrupted classes at noon by clapping their hands in unison and chanting anti-government slogans.

Earlier, authorities closed down the School of Commerce and Economics for three days because students held a protest meeting in a building without written permission from the dean.

Police did not intervene at any of the university demonstrations for fear of clashing with students. Police authorities have become sensitive over press criticism of their handling of demonstrators following the Nov. 4 memorial service for former

Greek Premier George Papadopoulos. Demonstrators stoned policemen, injuring 28 of them, and scores of mourners were reportedly clubbed and trampled by police. As a result, the 17 persons were brought to trial.

In the six-day trial ending last night, the five persons were convicted of insulting authorities and causing them bodily harm.

Former politicians appeared as defense witnesses and used the opportunity to attack the all-civilian cabinet of Premier Spyros Markezinis. The trial was particularly embarrassing for Premier Markezinis, who had promised a more relaxed atmosphere after the army-backed regime gave up its power in September, ending six years of martial law.

Meanwhile, Alexandros Panagoulas, the man who tried to kill Mr. Papadopoulos in 1968, has been denied a visa for a tourist trip to the United States on grounds of "moral turpitude." The U.S. consul in Rome informed him the decision was taken at the State Department in Washington.

Mr. Panagoulas, who spent five years in jail and was released in a mass amnesty in August, has been in Italy since last month.



PRIVATE PHONE—Practical jokers rigged this setup in a Hutchinson, Kan., restaurant, presumably for long-distance callers who were planning to stay awhile.

Ulster Acts In Crackdown On Car Bombs**Launches a Campaign To Alert Motorists**

BELFAST, Nov. 14 (AP).—The government today launched a campaign to crack down on Northern Ireland's terrorist bombings.

Car bombs—which are packed with explosives and parked outside their targets—are favorite tactic of Ulster's Catholic and Protestant terrorist groups.

Many of the cars used as hijacked at gunpoint, but the security forces believe many more are stolen. Therefore the new campaign concentrates on alerting motorists to the possibility that their cars could be stolen.

A film showing the effects of a car bomb will be shown regularly on television to warn motorists of the danger.

Developed by IRA

The car bomb was developed by the Catholic-based Irish Republican Army in its underground battle to force the British out of Northern Ireland. The tactic has since been adopted by the Protestant extremist groups.

Eleven car bombs exploded Monday in less than 24 hours, a Protestant bombing campaign aimed at intimidating the civil Catholic population. These bombings prompted British administrators to William Whitlaw to ban extremist Protestant groups, the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Red Hand Commandos.

The security forces rounded up a number of suspected Protestant extremist leaders. Four of them were ordered held in the Maze prison, formerly Long Kesh, 28 days under Northern Ireland emergency regulations which permit suspected terrorists to be detained without trial.

Meanwhile, official figures showed that there have been 18 terrorist explosions in the province this year—62 of the 1973. More than 500 people have been killed—11 of them killed this year for terrorist offenses.

The latest victim of a violence, John Lundy, 61, Catholic, was killed early today when he was hit by a stray bullet from gunmen attacking an army post in the Short Strand Catholic enclave in predominantly Protestant East Belfast.

French Regime Says Strike Won't Affect Controls

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The government said today it would not retreat from its "cent-price control measures" in spite of plans for a massive strike tomorrow by shopkeepers, restaurants and cafes.

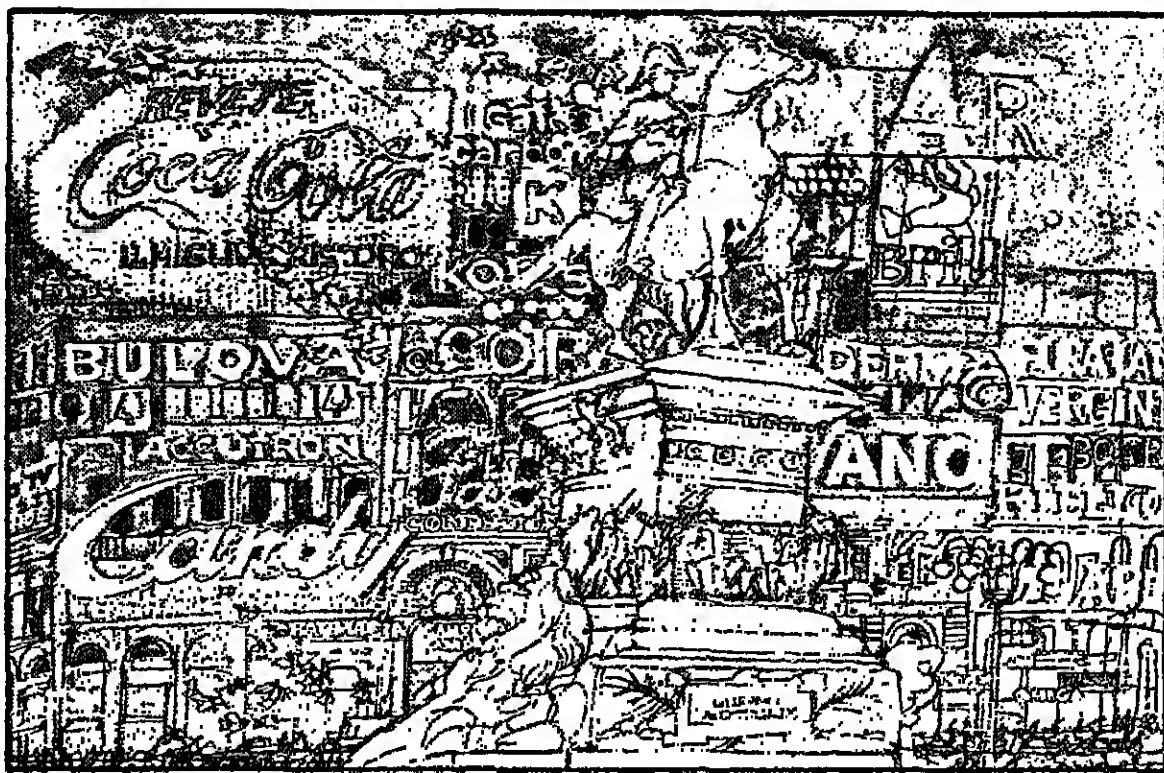
A government spokesman said after the weekly cabinet meeting had discussed the situation that retail food prices had been "shooting up" despite a drop in farm production prices, justifying the government's decision to apply price controls by blocking retail profit margins.

But the retailers, led by fruit and vegetable merchants, said that the government measures would force them out of business and that they are unjustly being singled out as responsible for France's soaring inflation rate currently running at the equivalent of 10 percent a year.

In a counter-move to a strike, consumers' groups have called for a boycott of shops that join tomorrow's 24-hour stoppage, when they reopen.

Buddhist Temple Found

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A second-century Buddhist temple, the first ever discovered in the Soviet Union, has been unearthed near Bukhara, the U.S.S.R. agency announced today.



In Milan, the principal art is the art of doing business. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

The arts flourishing in Italy's major cities have been perfected over the ages. There is the fine glass of Venice. The beautiful and elegant marble of Rome. The leather artistry of Florence.

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And the skills of making money work.

So today, Milan is Italy's most important industrial and financial center. Moreover, money market and foreign exchange activities are almost exclusively centered in Milan, as is Italy's major stock exchange.

But while Milan has a firm hold on Italian business, it is no less attractive to foreign interests. Of the 700 American companies holding investments in Italy, nearly 400 are in Milan. And of European firms with Italian subsidiaries, 41 per cent are there.

Of course, Continental is there, too. At Via Monte Napoleone 27.

Our full-service branch in Milan is an important link in Continental's growing six-continent banking network. A network which allows us to meet the needs of multinational corporations everywhere. And to meet them with dispatch, efficiency and flexibility you might not expect from a bank as large as Continental.

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André Damonte has stayed at the Carlton Tower for 13 years.



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مكتبة الشامل

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Italian-Born Couturier Invented Shocking Pink

Fashion Designer Elsa Schiaparelli Dies

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Elsa Schiaparelli, the famed Paris fashion designer, died here last night at her home.

Schiaparelli, who had suffered for several years from a vascular disease, never told her exact birth date and estimates of her age have ranged from 76 to 84.

Her family announced that she would be buried near Amiens in northern France on Saturday.

Schiaparelli, who invented the color shocking pink, always wore black in public. But when she stayed home, she switched to flamboyant Chinese robes, which she wore with the same straight-backed, stern chic.

In a way, that told the whole Schiaparelli story—a startling contrast of hard-edged elegance and explosive color.

Few people knew Schiaparelli in her later years and even fewer gave her credit for what she had meant in the world of fashion. For most young women, she was just a name on a \$1.75 pair of stockings. But she was the first couturier to open a boutique below her fashion house on Place Vendôme, in 1955. In the early 1950s, she was the first to figure out the licensee formula for fashion.

Hubert de Givenchy, who worked for her for four years, said: "I owe her a lot. It was in her house that I first understood the real meaning of elegance, and came to know the best-dressed women in the world, including the duchess of Windsor."

To Yves Saint Laurent, the only couturier Schiaparelli liked in her later years and the only one whose collections she saw: "She was a wonderful woman."

Inventiveness and even her dash of madness," Saint Laurent said. "She was well ahead of her time. I also loved her for working with all the great artists of her time."

An art lover himself, Saint Laurent scored a great success with his Mondrian dresses a few years ago. His pop fashions can be traced back to Schiaparelli's riotous prints of clowns, elephants,



Elsa Schiaparelli in 1966.

horses, balloons and ice-cream cones.

Schiaparelli was born in a Roman academic family. Her father was an expert in Oriental languages and her uncle a famous astronomer. Givenchy said that Schiaparelli was very star conscious, and that she often said that when she was born, the whole house shook. Schiaparelli also claimed that the beauty spots scattered on her face were in the shape of the Big Dipper. That is why, Givenchy said, she had silver stars in the sky-blue collar of her Place Vendôme salons.

An amateur poet and painter, she married young, had a daughter (Mariza, nicknamed Gogo), divorced and became an antique dealer. Her first contact with fashion was fashion innovator Paul Poiret, who befriended her. Her first break was in 1923, when she designed a sweater, black and white with a child-like scrawl on the front. Her first private customer was Anita Loos, the author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Schiaparelli moved to an attic at 4 Rue de la Paix and a few years later, took over the whole house,

which she kept until her retirement in 1954.

For the last 37 years, she lived in a quiet townhouse on the Rue de Berri, two blocks from the Champs-Élysées, amid an arty clutter of silver boxes, Roman statues and books that ranged from James Joyce's "Ulysses" to Jacquelyn Susann's "The Love Machine."

Her granddaughter, model-actress Maria Berenson, lived in the same house, but found it hard to communicate with her. "It was hard to get across to her. Maybe because we were so much alike, in a way," Miss Berenson said.

Schiaparelli often remarked: "I don't know why people keep saying Maria is so beautiful. Berry (Maria's sister), I assure you, is the more beautiful of the two."

Once it was mentioned to Schiaparelli that something was jolly (pretty), and in her strongly accented French, which gave a rough, pebbly texture to every word, she said: "I hate pretty things. I only like beautiful or ugly things."

She was happiest around artists and had the biggest names contribute to her fashions.

Giacometti's Botton

Alberto Giacometti once designed a button for her, which she could not use because it would have sent the price of the dress sky-high. Dali was responsible for her mad hats—shaped like frilled lamb outlets or high-heeled shoes. Leonor Fini created the bottle for her Shocking Pink perfume, in an hour-glass female shape.

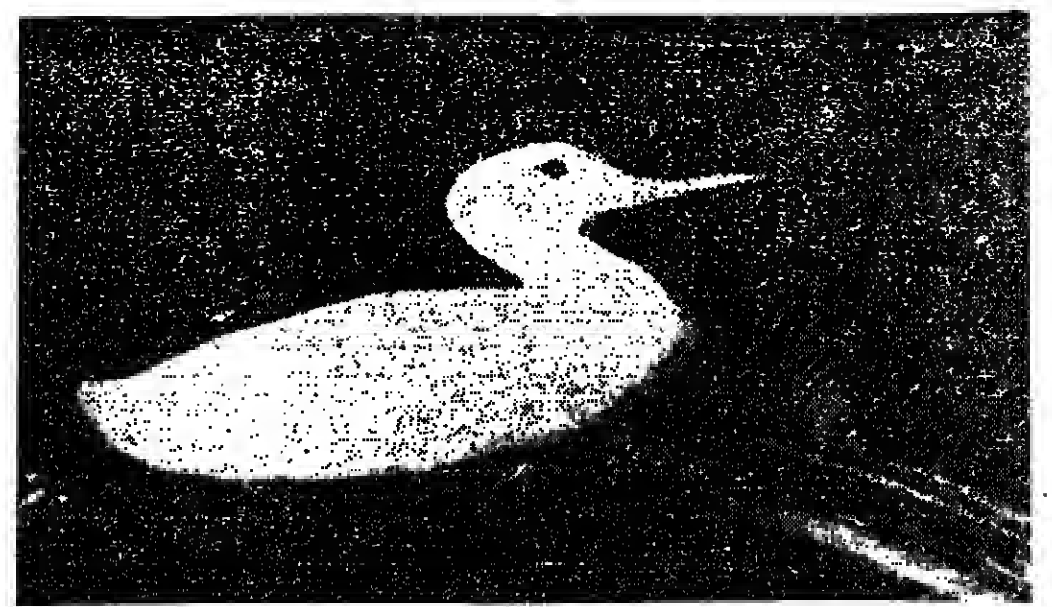
Chanel, who disliked her because she came at a time when Chanel classics were getting on the verge of becoming boring, called her "that Italian artist who makes clothes." Actually, Schiaparelli, although she did not know how to cut and sew, was more like an orchestra conductor while to order people around until she put her ideas across.

Her sense of colors and fabrics was fantastic, Givenchy said. She was the first to make evening coats out of whipcord, a fabric usually found in hunting outfits. She also had a way of mixing yellow and green that was revolutionary at the time.

Technically speaking, she introduced zippers to haute couture and made the first mannish suits with padded shoulders. Her hard-edged chic is coming back into fashion now.

She was not an easy-going woman. As milliner Paulette said: "I admired her because she did it all by herself. She gave up all personal life. Unlike Chanel, who was beautiful and always had some rich lover by her side, Schiap was all alone."

For people in the fashion world, Schiaparelli was an uncompromising example and the last of the giants.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW—Aerial photo, highlighted by the sun, of a unique pond built in the shape of a duck in bird refuge near Stonewall, Manitoba. The pond is 400 yards long, 150 yards wide and 18 feet deep. Another pond, also developed by the provincial government and conservation groups, was built nearby in shape of a goose.

Heinemann Bars 2d Term as Bonn Chief of State

BONN, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—West German President Gustav Heinemann announced here today that he will retire as head of state next June 30, when his five-year term of office expires.

The 74-year-old Social Democratic politician resisted entreaties from Chancellor Willy Brandt to remain for a further five years.

Mr. Heinemann suffers from failing eyesight.

The office of president is a nonpolitical one and Mr. Heinemann's reasons for not continuing are believed to be personal rather than political. Both former heads of state served two five-year terms.

French, Africans Meet In Franc-Zone Summit

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—The leaders of 10 African nations formerly ruled by France met at the Elysée Palace with President Georges Pompidou yesterday in the first summit meeting of the franc zone.

The one-day meeting was mainly devoted to financial and economic subjects. Sources said that the Africans sought a bigger role in decision-making. The conference discussed the African group's association with the European Economic Community, in view of entry into the EEC of Britain and a possible extension of EEC associate status to Britain's Commonwealth partners in Africa.

Austrian Village Protesting Transit Base for Soviet Jews

WOLLERSDORF, Austria, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The village council here has protested to the Austrian government that a decision to set up an aid station for Soviet Jews at Wollersdorf is a danger to the village's 2,500 inhabitants. Otto Mayr, the council secretary, said today.

"We have sent telegrams to the ministers of interior and defense, the head of the state police and three regional executives protesting the decision," he said.

"The aid station will be a grave security risk for our population," Mr. Mayr said.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky announced on Monday that his government was closing a special transit camp for Soviet immigrants to Israel at Schoenau Castle and setting up the station for them at Wollersdorf.

Mr. Kreisky had promised to close Schoenau in exchange for the release of four hostages, including three Soviet Jews, seized by Arab gunmen Sept. 28 from a train bringing them from Moscow.

Defending his decision recently, Mr. Kreisky told parliament that Schoenau was a major security risk and in constant danger of attack by Arab guerrillas.

"What applies to Schoenau also applies to Wollersdorf," Mr. Mayr said today.

More than 77,000 Soviet Jews have stopped at heavily guarded Schoenau, en route to Israel, since 1971.

But in the future, Soviet Jews in transit will be put on a plane

to Tel Aviv immediately on arrival from Moscow.

Only those needing rest and medical care will be allowed to stay in Austria—at the Red Cross-operated station to be set up at Wollersdorf, 25 miles south of Vienna.

The aid station will be in a three-story army barracks on the outskirts of the village overlooking the main highway south from Vienna.

Mr. Mayr said its proximity to the highway would make it an easy target for attack.

N.Y. Times Guild Accepts Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Members of the Newspaper Guild at The New York Times approved a new two-year contract yesterday by a vote of 704 to 246, it was announced by Bernard Stein, the unit chairman.

The agreement covers 2,300 editors, reporters, photographers, advertising and commercial employees. Increases in pay will range from \$6.58 a week in the lowest category to \$19.74 a week in the highest in each of the two years. The increases are retroactive to March 30 of this year.

The top minimum in the second year for the highest classification, including assistant editor, administrative assistant, domestic correspondent and others, will be \$436.57.

Lila Lee, a Leading Actress Of Silent Movies, Dies at 68

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Lila Lee, 68, Hollywood star of silent movies and 1930s action films, whose romantic adventures on and off the screen were chronicled in the fan magazines, died of a stroke and complications yesterday in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

With her dark, flashing eyes and ingenuous manner, Miss Lee won enormous popularity as the romantic companion on the screen of some of the biggest film stars of the era. Her well-publicized affairs off-screen with such stars as Rudolph Valentino and Charlie Chaplin were, at the very least, equally publicized.

She started out her career as "Cuddles," a child star in a vaudeville act. Then she went to the West Coast and, in the words of a contemporary newspaper account, "played havoc with Hollywood hearts."

She survived several tempestuous affairs and three broken marriages, starred on Broadway and in many movies, although never achieving the level of an actress of stature.

She returned to Hollywood in 1932, making several popular movies over the years, including "Radio Patrol," "The Gorilla," "Woman Hungry," "Pals Face" and "War Correspondent."

James Lyons, 47, editor and publisher of The American Record Guide since 1957, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Lyons, who was born in Peabody, Mass., had a wide-ranging career as a writer and editor that began while he was still a college undergraduate.

He was an assistant editor of Musical America, a magazine, from 1933 to 1936. In 1937, he bought The American Record Guide, a small critical periodical founded in 1934.

Over the years he contributed articles and reviews to a number of publications, including The

New York Herald Tribune, New Fidelity and Stereo Review.

In 1947 he won an American Newspaper Publishers Association essay prize of \$500 and in 1966 an ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for writing about music. He was a former board chairman of the Society for Asian Music and trustee of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

Vice-Adm. Morton L. Deyo

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Nov. 14 (NYT)—Vice-Admiral Morton L. Deyo, 86, who commanded naval gun support groups at the Normandy and southern France amphibious landings in 1944 in World War II, died Saturday.

Adm. Deyo graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and in 1940 as a captain was naval aide to two secretaries of the Navy, Charles Edison and Frank Knox.

Returning to sea as a destroyer squadron commander, he was promoted to rear admiral in 1943 as Atlantic destroyer commander. After the landings in France he commanded task groups in the Pacific and a bombardment group at the Iwo Jima invasion. His final post before retirement in 1949 was commandant of the First Naval District headquarters in Boston.

Nicholas Thomas Condos

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (NYT)—Nicholas Thomas Condos, 65, who fought as a boxer and wrestler under the professional name of Nick Condos, died Monday in Daytona, Fla., while on vacation.

Mr. Condos began as a heavy-weight fighter in 1930 in New York, but soon turned to wrestling in the 370-pound class and traveled throughout the world as member of the Jim Londoux troupe of wrestlers.

He held a Roman-Greco American world title for wrestling, and among those he fought were Strangler Lewis, Gus Sonnenberg, Hans Steinke, Primo Carnera, Sam Stein, Mike Mazurki and Gene Garibaldi.



When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

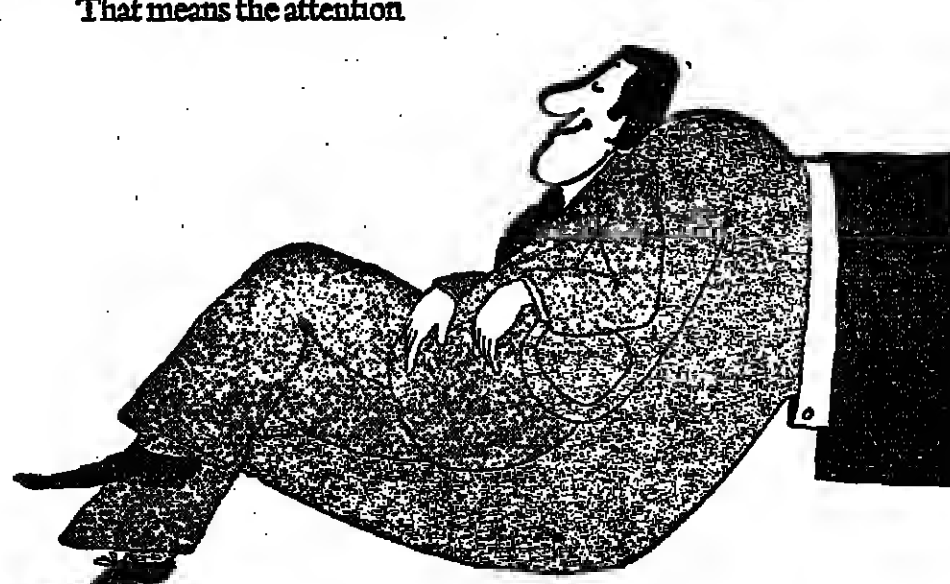
And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

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Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

Anne and Phillips Wed; Half Billion Watch on TV

(Continued from Page 1)

...the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, did not appear in person at the ceremony.

Others with a close-up view were Queen Elizabeth II, her husband, Prince Philip, and her eldest son, Prince Charles. Prince Charles, 21, was celebrating his 25th birthday on his father's wedding day.

Watching from the other side were the 25-year-old bride, Princess Anne, and her father, Prince Philip. The father is an executive of one of Britain's leading food companies.

About 1,800 guests—princes, politicians, friends—jammed the abbey.

The joyous crowds outside cheering and waving Union Jacks began singing "God Save the Queen" as the bride and groom, Prince Philip and Princess Anne, were escorted to the altar by the bride's father, Prince Philip.

Princess Anne, wearing a white dress with a long train, was escorted by her father, Prince Philip, who was all smiles.

Queen Elizabeth II drove to the abbey earlier in a motorcade with her mother and Prince Charles.

The princess wore a wedding gown of pure white silk and tulle, with a long train.

"She really looked lovely, as any bride should do on her wedding day," said a stenographer, Jenny Maule, one of the secretaries lining the wedding route on an untypical November day of bright sunshine.

Massed Choirs

Massed choirs burst into song as the smiling bride entered the west door of the abbey. The hymn ringing beneath the arches was "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken."

Foreign royalty, including Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, were among the guests who watched as Princess Anne walked up the aisle with one page and one bridesmaid, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. The train of Anne's dress was relatively short, trailing only about a yard behind her.

At the foot of the altar steps she was joined by Capt. Phillips, wearing a "sergeant's dress" uniform with spurs and sword. The best man was Capt. Eric Grounds.

Together, Mark and Anne climbed the five altar steps and knelt for the ceremony.

By Anne's direct request, the TV cameras were stationed such a way as to show only her veiled profile and not her face as she made her vows of fidelity "till death do us part."

"The princess insists on at least some modicum of privacy," said the dean of the abbey, the Very Rev. Eric Abbott.

Anne promised to "obey, serve, love and honor" Capt. Phillips. But Dean Abbott said later, "It would be extremely surprising if Princess Anne gives her husband unquestioning obedience."

In fact, under royal protocol, Capt. Phillips will be expected to walk a couple of paces behind his wife on formal occasions.

In addition, Anne is colonel-in-chief of three regiments, while her father is colonel-in-chief of three regiments.

His vow was simple: "I plight thee my troth," he said.

The crowds cheered and waved as the newlyweds drove away in a glass coach. Thousands congregated around the Victoria Monument in front of the abbey.

"We want the bride, we want the bride," the crowd chanted.

When Anne and Capt. Phillips made no immediate appearance on the palace balcony, the crowd began singing, "Why Are We Waiting?"

Clearing the crowd when they finally appeared on the balcony by the queen and other members of the royal family.

After five minutes of beaming and waving to the throng, the royal family withdrew. Anne and Capt. Phillips appeared briefly and then turned back to join their guests at a wedding breakfast of lobster and partridge.

Later in the day the princess and her husband were to leave for an overnight stay at an undisclosed place before flying home to a 13-day honeymoon cruise.

The bride had awoken on her wedding day to the sound of a Polish band playing "The Wedding March" outside her Buckingham Palace window.

The princess took an 8 a.m. breakfast, hurriedly looked



Mr. and Mrs. Mark Phillips waving from a balcony at Buckingham Palace after their wedding. From left, a page; the best man, Capt. Eric Grounds; the newlyweds; Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones; Prince Charles, Peter Phillips, the father of the groom; Prince Andrew, and the mother of the bride, Queen Elizabeth II.



Glass coach carries Princess Anne, her father from Buckingham. During all-night vigil to see procession.



through messages, saw her parents in their private room and wished her brother Prince Charles a happy 25th birthday.

Much of the morning was devoted to getting into the wedding dress—a high-necked, rich double fabric with Elizabethan sleeves over finely pleated white silk chiffon undersleeves, and a shoulder train embroidered with floral sprays of silk, silver thread, pearls and mirror jewels.

A French make-up expert, Olivier Echaudemaison, was flown in from Paris to assist the princess. Her hairdresser, Michael of Michaeljohn, in London's Mayfair district, put the finishing touches on her coiffure just before she left the palace to enter the coach. He then sped by car to the abbey, ready to carry out last-minute repairs at the abbey door if needed.

Before the wedding day Anne and Capt. Phillips exchanged personal wedding gifts.

The princess was given a jeweled brooch of her bridegroom's

regiment, the Queen's Dragoon Guards. Her gift to him was silver buttons, studs and cuff links with the letter "A" in red enamel and "M" in blue enamel with a background of diamonds.

More than 4,000 policemen lined the route. Scores of special marksmen were stationed, for security reasons, on rooftops and at office windows along the way.

In the abbey itself, security men brought in four dogs trained to sniff out bombs that might have been planted by such extremist groups as the Irish Republican Army.

The sunny day, in contrast to the weather forecast, was a welcome break in normally bleak November for about 80 persons who spent the night in sleeping bags along the wedding route.

Some were distressed by an early morning swoop by police searching for bombs. The police confiscated metallic objects such as coffee flasks and told owners to pick them up from local police stations after the ceremony.

In Return for Its Aid on Mideast

Portugal Seeks U.S. Support For Colonial Wars in Africa

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Portugal has told the United States that it expects more support from Washington for its African colonial wars in return for the key role played by the Portuguese Azores air bases in shuttling American arms to Israel during the Middle East war last month.

Diplomatic sources here say that the Portuguese government has indicated that it expects this country to pay more for the use of the American-built Lajes air base in the Azores and that it is interested in obtaining sophisticated arms to deal with advanced Soviet weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, now flowing to the guerrilla movements in Portugal's African territories.

In addition, Portugal is seeking U.S. support in a developing battle at the United Nations over the admission of Guinea-Bissau, an independent state which nationalist rebels proclaimed recently in part of Portuguese Guinea. More than 60 nations have recognized Guinea-Bissau.

The Portuguese demands place the United States in a delicate position. Washington has adhered for 12 years to a policy of forbidding Portugal to use its African territories for the American military equipment it receives as a NATO ally. Washington has also tried to maintain a neutral stand internationally on Portugal's African wars.

Strategic Importance

On the other hand, the role played by Portugal during the recent Arab-Israeli war has shown the strategic importance of the Azores to any future U.S. arms airlift to Israel.

The Nixon administration has already responded to Portuguese pressure by asking Congress to kill a Foreign Assistance Act amendment that would make a law of the 1961 executive order prohibiting the use of U.S. arms in Portuguese Africa.

However, the amendment, which would require the President to suspend any U.S. economic or military assistance used in direct support of Portugal's African wars, has already passed both houses of Congress and now is in conference. This makes it extremely difficult to eliminate.

Lisbon is so anxious to have the amendment dropped that Portuguese Ambassador Joao Hall Themido called last week on a number of senators who had sponsored it.

Congressional sources said yesterday that many of the amendment's co-sponsors were torn between their support for it and their backing of military aid for Israel.

Oil From Angola

So far, the Arabs have not concentrated their attention on Portugal, possibly because Lisbon is in a position to substitute Arab supplies with oil from its West African territory of Angola. Gulf Oil produces about 160,000 barrels daily there, twice Portugal's total needs.

Negotiations for a new U.S. lease on the air base at Lajes in the Azores have recently begun and are expected to continue over the next few months. The lease expires in February.

Under the current lease, signed in 1971, the United States has provided Portugal with a \$30-million loan for "seed grains, given it an oceanographic research vessel, granted \$1 million for teacher training and offered \$5 million in nonmilitary excess equipment."

A \$400-million line of credit which the U.S. government also extended to Portugal in connection with the base agreement has hardly been touched, according to State Department sources.

The major problem now facing the Portuguese in the conduct of their colonial wars is the recent shipment of much more sophisticated Soviet arms to the African nationalists fighting in Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola.

Diplomatic sources here report that at least five Portuguese planes were shot down in Portuguese Guinea last spring by Soviet SAM-7 missiles. The nationalists there claim that they downed 20 Portuguese planes between March and September, but do not indicate how they were hit.

The situation of the Portuguese Air Force in the West African territory was regarded as sufficiently serious to ground all planes in a recent span of several months.

There are also reports that 40 African nationalists have gone to Moscow for pilot training and that the Independence party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands may soon form an air force based in neighboring independent Guinea.

When in 1958 thousands of millions of aphids threatened to destroy South African wheat crops, Bayer was quick to set up an air lift between Cologne and Johannesburg in a matter of hours. The dramatic race against time was won when spray planes destroyed the aphid colonies with Bayer crop protection products. Wheat crops, and thus the daily bread of millions, were saved.



Let's go on!

Almost 60 percent of mankind suffers from food deficiency. World population will double by the year 2000. Bayer co-operated with many scientists from different countries to inquire into present world food production. Realistic planning of the future is based on the results of this research to prevent the world food situation from going from bad to worse because of rapid population increase. The aim is to ensure step-by-step improvement.



Dr. Cramer, author of the research paper "Crop Protection and World Crops", says: "It is not Utopian when we say that crop losses, which are still one-third of possible world crops, could be reduced to a fraction of the present amount if we made full use of available crop protection and preservation agents."

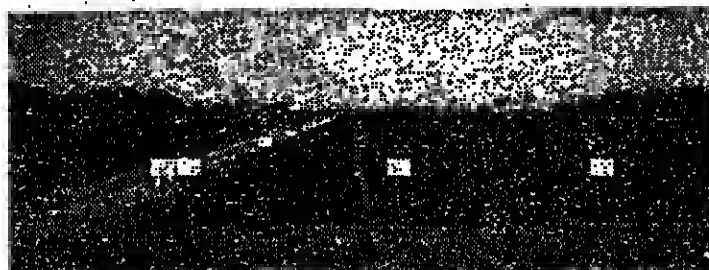
This was proved to be true in e.g. Japan and South Africa. For example, 25 years ago the Japanese rice crops were below the world average yield of 38 cwt. per hectare (1 hectare = 2 1/2 acres), just as today's Indian rice crop yields are still below the world average figure.

But there were no more crop failures since the rice stem borer and a dangerous fungus disease were successfully controlled with the help of Bayer crop protection products. Today the Japanese rice supplies are big enough to feed the population and even to export excess amounts.

Now Japanese yields have gone up to 101 1/2 cwt., topping the list of Asian countries.



research chemists are tested for their suitability as pesticides, fungicides or weed-killers. Only one or two of these substances pass all tests. It takes five to nine years at a total development cost of DM 15 to 25 million before a new substance can be brought on the market as a commercial product.



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testing stations in the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, and the United States

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McPède, President of the French Committee to combat starvation, made the following statement: "Technically speaking, it would be possible even now to supply enough food to a rapidly increasing world population. But in many cases we lack the political, economic and educational facilities to introduce modern methods of cultivation, pest control and stock preservation as quickly and as comprehensively as the need of the hour would demand." Without modern crop protection and pest control, 90 per cent of mankind would be starving instead of 60 per cent. This figure is still most unsatisfactory, but we can and must improve on it.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

An American Who Painted French

PARIS (HRT).—The French think of me as an American painter," Abraham Rattner said slyly. It is understandable. He is an American painter. But I knew what he meant. During the great days of the 1920s and 1930s, when Paris was a crucible of creativity, Rattner was active in the stimulating group which was making French art so vivid (of which many others, like himself, were French by adoption, not birth), and he felt himself, as indeed he was, part of the French art world.

He still maintains his Paris studio in the Alsace quarter and divides his time between Paris and New York, but here, I think, he has lost the sense of participation. He looks back with nostalgia to the heady days before the war and feels, probably, that the French art world has moved away and left him out of it. What has really happened is that the art world has moved away from France leaving almost nothing behind it. All of us who knew the prewar days are nostalgic about them; but regret for a period of brilliance will not bring it back. Actually Rattner in New York is living now, as he was in prewar Paris, in the capital of art, assuming that it still has a capital.

Paris is not the same any

more, and Rattner feels it, as all the oldtimers do, if I may judge by certain entries in his journal which I saw because they juxtaposed one he showed me because it recorded a visit to me: "Went to see W. K. He is along with a bad back and a great big white beard . . . outdoes mine. We talked of old times in Paris. Henry Miller, the Verve magazine (and to think I am the one who started that!) . . . His place is near the Montparnasse station. We walked there to have a coffee. Horrible reflections on the Paris of today!" (Everybody who knew the old Montparnasse thinks it horrible today.) And again: "Walked down the Champs-Élysées. I was impressed by the degree of mediocrity, accentuated by the international hippies . . . a parade of goggle-eyed ignoramus."

Art Magazine

Verve, to which Rattner referred above, was perhaps the most prodigious, the most sumptuous, magazine of the arts ever published (if not, its predecessor, *Minutaire*, was—its first cover was by Picasso. Rattner's work appeared in both; and the measure in which he belonged to the Paris art world is underlined by the fact that he was the only American whose paintings were

reproduced in Verve (there were photographers—Man Ray, for instance—and writers—Hemingway, of course—but no other American painter). He found himself there, surrounded by Balzac, Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, Derain, Giacometti, Juan Gris, Gromaire, Kandinsky, Klee, Léger, Masson, Matisse, Miró, Picasso, Rouault, Vollard.

Few persons today remember how Verve began; perhaps not many knew about it then. Verve was born from the marriage of Paris-attracted genius and American money. It was subsidized originally by Esquire; and it was Rattner who fired David Smart, publisher of Esquire, with enthusiasm for the project, and then introduced him to Tériade, the Greek-born genius of art publishing who created Verve and whose achievements the French government honored this summer by a major exhibition at the Grand Palais.

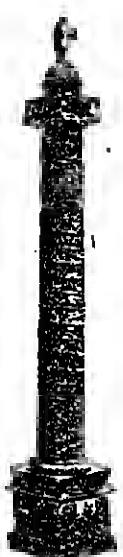
Tériade was one of the regulars at the table at the Café du Dôme occupied, among others, by Rattner, Giacometti, Le Corbusier, Marcel Duchamps and two influential art critics, Maurice Raynal of the *Intransigent*, and Pierre Reverdy, who fought in a skeptical press the battle for cubism.

The Americans

This was evidently not the circle frequented by the Americans of this period; indeed the only intimate Rattner seems to have had among the contemporary American creators was not an artist, but a writer—Henry Miller. Rattner went with him, sketching as Miller drove; some of those drawings appear as illustrations in Miller's book.

Miller has several times written appreciations for catalogues of Rattner exhibitions, in one of which he said: "In the painting of Abe Rattner one of the most striking things I am aware of is *ignorance*."

He was tempted by cubism in its heyday, he once told me, but in the end he never went in for it. It must have been too arid, too intellectualized, too de-humanized, to appeal to his temperament.

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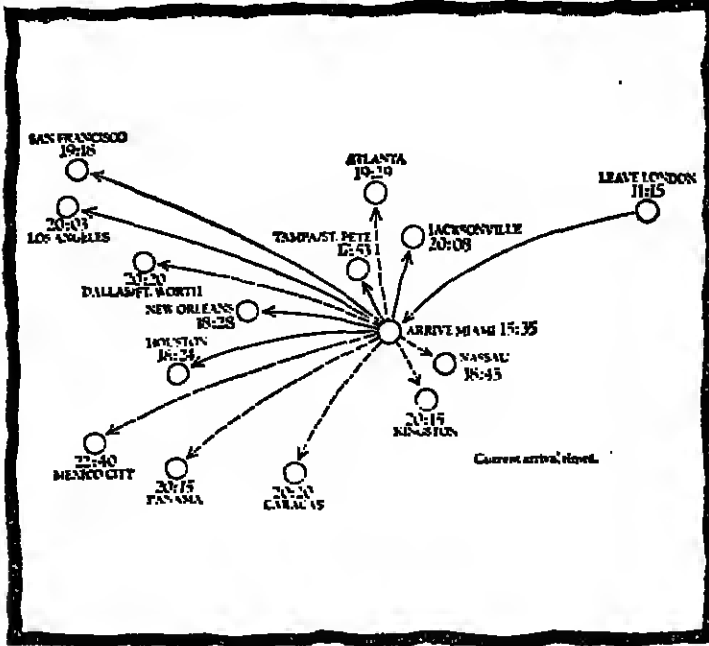
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An early work by Abraham Rattner, in the collection of Dick de Rochemont.

This was the side of Rattner I knew before the war, that of the warm, friendly human being, for he was leading a double life then, and I was involved in only one half of it.

One part, and no doubt the most important part for him, revolved around that table at the Café du Dôme, where he was an artist among artists. The other part was devoted to a café table too, but in the Café de Flore, which was where I knew him. And there, curiously enough, I did not think of him primarily as a painter. I knew he was a painter, of course, just as I knew that most of the others were journalists, and one a pharmacist and one of the others a tax

expert. But what we did for a living was not the point.

The point was that we were friends, comfortable with each other, requiring when we were together no other amusement than talk. Rattner as a painter rather than Rattner as a friend did not obtrude, for he was a modest man, never given to blowing his own horn nor to talking about himself, and he reserved the subject of art for the table at the Dôme, where he could discuss its techniques and its aspirations with fellow artists who knew something about the subject.

I suppose it was because Rattner remained in my memory as one of my café cronies rather

than as an artist that it had never occurred to me, up to now, to write about him. He was not, like an artist seen from without, a subject for reporting; indeed, as a personal friend, he was almost excluded as journalistic subject matter. It is often in bad taste to seize upon one's intimates to make publishable copy out of them. Thus in the course of reminiscence writings about a period which furnished rich food for reporting, I have from time to time drawn upon my memories of artists, of the kind whose names were certainly not as great as those of Rattner, but have never written anything about him because he did not fall into the category of objects.

The Franco-American Fashion Spectacular

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 14 (HRT).—The Franco-American fashion spectacular, scheduled Nov. 28 at Versailles, is turning into a tempest in a teapot.

Behind the social frills stands a valid cause, Versailles, which, without private donations, would be in the sad, decrepit state of most of the châteaux in the Loire Valley. Behind Versailles stands its dedicated curator, Gerald Van der Kemp, who is such a believer in the royalist cause that he goes as far as attending the yearly mass for the dead said for Marie Antoinette.

Mr. Van der Kemp has also spent 20 years of his life restoring Versailles and one of his major achievements has been the complete restoration of the Grand Trianon. He was able to do so largely thanks to American money. He is to the United States frequently, calling on American friends for help. Recently, he succeeded in obtaining the French committee (and donating the supper and wine—Château Laforce for 850 people) feels quite different



Mr. Van der Kemp

a legend. Besides, Mme. Grés also happens to be president of the chambre.

"I'm sorry," Mr. Moullet said, "we did try in the interest of culture, but the terms offered to us did not do justice to the 10 couturiers."

But the Baronne de Rothschild, who is heading the French committee (and donating the supper and wine—Château Laforce for 850 people) feels quite different

about it. Although her main interest, she said, is helping Versailles, she has been accused of favoring some couturiers against others. "Totally untrue," she said. "The five were chosen according to a Gallup poll. I in fact, interfered to include the other 10 but I'm afraid the whole thing was mismanaged by the Chambre Syndicale. I should have had things more firmly in hand."

The baroness, who lost eight pounds doing what she calls "a killing, full-time job" said that the couturiers failed to realize that they were being included in the most beautiful tableau and were not, repeat not, unidentified.

Other morose people have suggested that the baroness pulled out of the whole affair because of the Middle East situation. That also burns her up. "It's so unfair," she said. "I don't see what Versailles and the Middle East crisis have in common. My husband and myself have done and are still doing all we can for Israel. But I don't believe in putting ashes on your head and eliciting home, I'm a positive person."

Be that as it may, the Versailles fête is bound to be a major social event this fall—a combination of *Rothschild's* Versailles to designate fashion get 400 socialites to fly over to the United States. The donations (at 1,000 francs apiece, no free loaders) have been on royal blue silk. The decoration is being done by François-Dalgre, who minds all that the Rothschilds. The palace will be illumined the supper held in grand (with Savonnerie rugs and porcelain and cutlery courtesy various Versailles friends) in royal apartments.

Both French and Americans have rounded up well-known stars to appear in their tables. The Americans captured: Mimi, the French have Bas Nureyev. The major attraction still remains the fact that the first time five U.S. designers will get formal recognition, *tres de noblesse*, so to speak, France—a thing which have been unheard of only a few years ago, when the scene dominated by such giants: Chanel, Balenciaga and Christian Dior.

No Instant Fortune for Sextuplets

By James P. Sterba

DENVER (NYT).—Two months after his wife gave birth to sextuplets, Eugene Stanek, a 31-year-old accountant, is finding that multiple births do not reap the financial bonanza they used to.

Five of the infants survived. Four are home doing well, and the other one is expected to be released from the hospital this week.

But as the bills start coming in, the Stanek family faces some deficit financing. The instant affluence that accompanied births of quintuplets in the past has not materialized. Although some material and financial contributions have been made to the family, they are a trickle compared to the flood received by quintts in the past.

For example, Andrew Fischer, whose wife gave birth to quintuplets in 1965, was a shipping clerk at the time with a take-home pay of \$78 a week. From commercial contracts, contributions and publicity rights, he now manages an estate that brings in an estimated \$80,000 a year. The family lives in a \$100,000 house and on an 800-acre farm in South Dakota.

Following the birth of the Dionne quintuplets in Ontario in 1924, a trust fund was established and investments reaped \$350,000 for each quint by the time they reached 21 years of age.

Mr. Stanek said he estimates that hospital and doctor bills will amount to from \$30,000 to \$38,000, of which 80 percent will be covered by his health insurance. The insurance company will also pay 80 percent of the costs of nursing at home. Until doctors give their O.K., nurses are required around the clock at the Stanek household.

That means immediate medical bills totaling anywhere from \$4,000 to \$7,000, half to be paid by the Stanek, plus 20 percent of future nursing and medical bills.

Then, after the nurses leave, Mrs. Stanek will

require full-time live-in help. But insurance does cover that expense.

Some contributions have come in. Mr. Stanek said that Montgomery Ward has offered to supply free clothing and furniture for a year. Parks Department, which has offered to supply its formula, and Gerbers said it will provide food for as long as it's needed.

In the past, big national magazines paid thousands of dollars for exclusive stories and photographs of newborn quintuplets. But two magazines, *Life* and *Look*, are now out of business. Some other magazines have expressed interest, but have made no firm commitments. And thus the Stanek family has entered into only one short-term contract for exclusive story and photograph rights with The Associated Press.

No one has offered a new house, although Stanek needs one badly. With six babies, the Stanek family has no room for the other son, Gregory, 4 years old, their present bedroom home is crowded.

A few days after the babies were born on Nov. 16, an account was established at a local bank to accept contributions. But so far only about \$1,000 has been donated.

Mr. Stanek said interest in the family was probably diminished because of the fact that his wife used a fertility drug.

The six babies were born seven weeks pregnant. The second one, born, Julia, died from a lung infection 48 hours later. The others, John, Jeffery, Nathan and Catherine, now all weigh between 5 and 6 pounds.

Proun to privacy, the Staneks have avoided publicity and have even installed an unlisted telephone. Mr. Stanek said he isn't interested in promoting his family.

"We're certainly not in the business of making our children," he insisted.

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Most of them in perfect condition, some never worn. Dresses, hats and furs will be presented by High Fashion models made up by Jean d'ESTRESSE.
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The public viewing will take place, prior to the sale, on Friday November 16, from 2 to 4 p.m. and from 8 to 10 p.m., and Saturday November 17, from 10 a.m. to noon.

مكتبة الشامل

Japan Payments Deficit Widens

TO, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The monthly balance-of-payments deficit in October, the Ministry announced today, widened to \$1.7 billion from \$1.5 billion in September.

The monthly deficit, which is a provisional accounting, combined with the trade deficit, the current account, which is a final accounting, recorded a \$2.5-billion deficit in October, compared with a \$2.4-billion deficit in September and with a \$2.3-billion deficit in the same month of 1972.

The balance-of-payments deficit, which combined the current and long-term capital accounts, was in a deficit of \$1.7 billion in October last year.

Short-term capital and errors and omissions, which are combined in the provisional accounting, were listed as a deficit of \$1.0 billion, compared with \$1.0 billion in the September term and with a \$781-million surplus in October 1972.

\$1.5-Billion Gap Seen
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments deficit may total as much as \$1.5 billion in the year ending Dec. 31, the U.S.-Japan Trade Council said yesterday.

The trade group added, "Some Japanese economists are beginning to worry that continued deficits of such a magnitude would be too much of a good thing."

The trade group linked what it called Japan's "rapidly deteriorating trade and payments position" to the basic shift in U.S.-Japanese trade over the past year.

Much of the improvement in U.S. trade figures (which may show an overall surplus of \$1 billion or more this year) derives from very large increases in U.S. exports to Japan, which jumped 72 percent in the first three quarters of 1973 from 1972 to a total of about \$6 billion, the trade group said.

In the same period, it was noted, U.S. imports from Japan increased by about 8.5 percent to a total of about \$7.2 billion.

"At this rate," the council said, "the U.S. trade deficit with Japan for the full year 1973 is likely to be under \$2 billion, or less than half the 1972 figure."

The United States last year had an overall trade deficit of about \$4.4 billion, and about two-thirds of this was reflected in a \$4.1-billion deficit with Japan alone.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, there was a very sharp decline in the proportion of companies with higher earnings, "a development which, in the past, has signalled general slowdowns or recessions in business," says the letter.

In a survey of 1,075 manufacturing corporations, after-tax profits were up 36 percent over a year earlier. About two-thirds of this advance was the result of a 21 percent increase in sales. The remainder, reflecting greater productivity, economies effected by fuller utilization of capacity and improvements in price and productivity, came from increased profit margins.

Among manufacturing industries, the largest gains were concentrated in basic industries where reports of capacity operations and shortages have been increasingly common. Chief among these were iron, non-ferrous metals, petroleum production and refining, paper and chemicals.

Most of the other manufacturing industries were lagged only by comparison with the phenomenal gains in the basic industries. "Annual increases of 19 percent to 25 percent in earnings are generally considered highly satisfactory," the letter declares, "and these rates were achieved in the third quarter by all groups except rubber, beverages and apparel."

Due to a typographical error, 1973 first-half losses at Cie, des Machines, Bull were incorrectly given as \$8.7 million. The correct figure is \$8,700 francs (roughly \$8,800).

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French Surplus In Trade Grows During October
PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—France had a gross trade surplus of 395 million francs (about \$39 million) in October, compared with a surplus of 107 million francs in September, 1973, provisional figures released today by the Finance Ministry show.

Gross imports in October increased to 14,761 billion francs from 13,690 billion in September and 11,298 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 15,156 billion francs from 12,777 billion in September and 13,529 billion in October, 1972.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the October trade balance was in deficit by 162 million francs, compared with adjusted surpluses of 1,017 billion francs in September and 1,037 billion francs in October, 1972.

The seasonally-adjusted coverage of imports by exports stood at 88.9 percent in October, down from 108 percent in September, and 108.4 percent a year earlier.

France's gross trade surplus for the first 10 months of this year stood at 4,595 billion francs, up from 4,723 billion francs in the year-earlier period.

Swiss Trade Deficit Widens During Year
BERN, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's gross trade deficit stood at 700.3 million Swiss francs (about \$335 million) in October, up 239.8 million francs from a year earlier, the Federal Customs Department said today.

Imports totaled 3.55 billion francs, up 686.5 million francs from 2.85 billion francs in October, 1972. Exports were 2.85 billion francs, up 436.7 million francs from 2.41 billion francs in October, 1972.

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Profit Boom In U.S. Seen

Nearing End

Number of Companies With Gains Is Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—A sharp decline in the number of companies enjoying higher profits suggests that the earnings boom is coming to an end, according to First National City Bank.

Profits of 1,551 firms surveyed by Citibank's economics department showed an increase of 31 percent over the same quarter of last year, the bank said in its economic letter for November.

But much of the third-quarter gain resulted from a high rate of inflation and dollar devaluation, "influences not likely to play such heavy roles in the quarters ahead," the letter continues.

In addition, only slightly more than three out of four firms reported higher profits than a year earlier, whereas in both the first and second quarters, five out of six companies reported year-to-year increases.

Slowdown Signal
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cazenham Seeks Grand Union

Charles Rodman, president of Grand Union Co., says the company has received a proposal from Cazenham, a British concern, for a cash tender offer for 51 percent of the Grand Union common stock at \$10 a share. The board has agreed to put the offer to stockholders without a recommendation, Grand Union adds. Cazenham has extensive food manufacturing and retailing interests in Europe. Early this year Cazenham and Liggett & Myers Inc. held talks on a possible exchange of equity interests, but in early April they ended the talks.

Airoco, British Oxygen Hold Talks

Airoco Inc., of New Jersey, and British Oxygen Co. have been "holding discussions" about a possible merger of the two companies since early summer. George Dillon, chairman of Airoco, says a tender offer by British Oxygen for Airoco's 11,765,233 outstanding common shares "is one possibility being considered." British Oxygen, he said, might offer \$16.718 for each Airoco common share, which would be 25 percent above the closing price of Airoco common on Nov. 2 on the New York Stock Exchange. This would give a tender offer a value of about \$196.7 million and would make it one of the largest offers for an American company by a British concern. Mr. Dillon emphasizes that British Oxygen has not as yet made any definitive offer. He also notes that in the discussions between the two companies the possibility of an offer was only one of a number of alternative routes being considered for the amalgamation of Airoco and British Oxygen interests.

Nixon Officials Are Divided Over Energy Crisis Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—A split has developed between President Nixon's economic advisers and his energy counselors over what the administration should do about threatened fuel shortages.

The economic aides, led by Treasury Secretary George Shultz, favor a stable tax increase on gasoline, and perhaps other fuels, if the impending energy shortages become acute. And they are attacking strenuously a gasoline rationing system backed by Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and other White House energy officials. The disagreement has already begun to force other officials to take sides.

The dispute surfaced publicly yesterday when Mr. Shultz, addressing a group of business writers here, declared that people are "overreacting" to the energy problem and asserted that gasoline rationing "should be the absolute last resort."

"I react very much to this idea of rationing. We may have rationing. I certainly hope not. It's a wild thing to try to make work," Mr. Shultz said.

The Treasury secretary's comments came only two days after Interior Secretary Morton predicted that rationing would be needed within the next two or three months for "a year or two years."

Mr. Morton also said that a larger gasoline tax is not the best way of coping with the energy situation because it would cause too many inequities.

Mr. Shultz is especially concerned that talk about a rationing system is "panicking the public" and that the recent sharp plunge of the stock market reflects this, one insider said later.

The boost in the broker-loan rate adds another gray cloud for the stock market, where prices have tumbled in recent days because of the developing energy crisis. Brokers normally lend much of their borrowings to investors buying stock on margin, or credit.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, hourly compensation in the private sector of the economy rose 8 percent compared with 6.2 percent a year earlier. But reduced to real terms, compensation actually declined in both the second and third quarters, the New York Fed reported.

Exxon Rations Chemicals
HOUSTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Exxon Chemical Co. said yesterday that as a result of "the tight petrochemical supply situation" it has been obliged to allocate supplies of some of its chemical products to customers. The products affected include certain chemical raw materials, chemical intermediates, solvents and plastics.

Vesco Extradition Hearing Held Up
NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—A hearing on the extradition of Robert L. Vesco, the international financier facing federal charges of fraud and conspiracy in New York, was suggested almost immediately yesterday on the question, raised by Mr. Vesco's counsel, of whether there was an extradition treaty between the United States and the Bahamas.

Before it gained its independence from Britain last July 10, the Bahamas was covered by a 1891 treaty between the United States and Britain.

As the hearing opened, Eugene Dupuch, counsel for Mr. Vesco, asked the presiding magistrate to question the Bahamian government regarding its relationship with the U.S. government on questions of extradition.

Magistrate Emmanuel E. Osadebay agreed to address a letter to Paul Adderley, Minister of External Affairs, seeking to determine whether a treaty exists.

Phillips Ordered to Shed Tidewater
A federal judge has ordered Phillips Petroleum Co. to divest itself of its holdings in Tidewater Oil Co., ruling that Phillips's acquisition of a Tidewater division seven years ago for \$38 million violated anti-trust laws. U.S. District Court Judge Warren J. Ferguson directed Phillips to provide a plan for divestiture within 90 days. The government brought its anti-trust action in July 1968, contending the acquisition of Tidewater's Western manufacturing & marketing division that month by the eighth-largest U.S. oil firm had unfairly affected potential competition in the sale of gasoline in California. At the time, Tidewater held 6.8 percent of the California market. Phillips plans to appeal the divestiture order.

Thorn to Bid for Clarkson Tools
Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. will make an offer for shares of Clarkson International Tools Ltd. Thorn says the scheduled offer has been agreed with Clarkson. Details are still being discussed, but Thorn says it will value Clarkson's ordinary and "A" ordinary shares at 70 pence cash each, and will offer \$210 cash for every £100 nominal of Clarkson's convertible bonds. Clarkson is a producer of precision engineering tools with extensive operations outside Britain. Thorn is a major British producer of television sets and audio products, domestic appliances and electronic components. It is also engaged in various engineering activities.

Prices Plunge On Wall St., Dow Drops 21
NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The specter of an energy crisis dealt another crushing blow to stock prices today. The Dow Jones industrial average, the most closely watched barometer on the New York Stock Exchange, plunged 21.15 points to register one of the biggest losses of the last dozen years.

The Dow closed at 869.88, which means a staggering decline of 117 points in less than three turbulent weeks.

Fears that the shortage of oil and energy supplies could cripple business spending plans in 1974—oil refinery construction, for example—and harm the entire economy was the main depressant. The tightening of short-term interest rates, a development that traditionally spells trouble for stock prices, was another problem.

In this atmosphere ruled by the uncertainty and confusion regarding energy supplies and prices, volume rose to its highest level in nearly five weeks.

Turnover amounted to 22.71 million shares, an increase of nearly two and a half million shares over yesterday's volume.

The huge rally that began on Sept. 12 with the Dow at 880.57 and extended to a peak on Oct. 26 at 987.06 now has been washed away.

Prices also fell across a broad front in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 2.06 to 100.10.

Company Reports
American Motors
Fourth Quarter 1973
Revenue (millions)... 380.0
Profits (millions)... 4.03
Per Share... 0.16 0.03
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,700.0
Profits (millions)... 14.00
Per Share... 1.65 0.64
Comm. Gen. Insurance
Third Quarter 1973
Profits (millions)... 33.42
Per Share... 1.24 1.13
Nine Months
Profits (millions)... 82.43
Per Share... 3.06 2.77
Gambro-Skagmo
Third Quarter 1973
Revenue (millions)... 248.3
Profits (millions)... 5.59
Per Share... 1.19 0.82
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 899.8
Profits (millions)... 13.8
Per Share... 2.90 1.95
Per Share (diluted)... 2.43 1.79
Lucky Stores
Third Quarter 1973
Revenue (millions)... 559.0
Profits (millions)... 7.50
Per Share... 0.23 0.20
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 22.10
Profits (millions)... 0.68 0.61

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The bank squeeze

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هكذا من الفصل

-1973- High Low		Stocks and Div. In	P/E	Sta. 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
73 1/2	71 1/2	Emerson Int	3	6	9 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	- 1/8	10

-1973- High Low		Stocks and Div. In	P/E	Sta. 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
10 1/2	6 1/2	GrSciSt	20	8	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/8	10

-1973- High Low		Stocks and Div. In	P/E	Sta. 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
21 1/2	19 1/2	Kaufland wt	27	9 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	- 1/8	10

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Toronto Stocks</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">Closing prices on Nov. 14, 1973</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Mutual Funds</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">Closing prices on Nov. 14, 1973</p>
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BEOGRAD LJUBLJANA

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Nomura Europe N.V.
The Philadelphia National Bank
The Royal Bank of Canada
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
Seattle-First National Bank
The Sumitomo Bank,
Limited
The Sumitomo Trust & Banking
Company Limited
The Tokai Bank Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
The Toyo Trust & Banking
Co. Limited
Union Bank, California
United California Bank

Nov. 14, 1973

Place |

Montreal Stock			
18050	Algomae	\$	21
8009	Bank Mont	\$	19 1/2
725	Brinc	\$	5 1/2
2650	Can Indust	\$	19
2455	Canor	\$	20 1/2
2128	Com BusM	\$	6 1/2
2265	Com Bell	\$	25
159	Can Zail	\$	25
275	Dorn Bridge	\$	37 1/2
3615	Dorn Ind	\$	12 1/2
3075	Dorn Text	\$	9 1/2
209	Gas Metre	\$	5 1/2
1620	Inasco	\$	29 1/2
775	Inarco	\$	10 1/2
305	Laur Fin	\$	11 1/2
75	Molson A	\$	24 1/2
450	Molson B	\$	24
670	Mont Trust	\$	20
100	Phoenix C	\$	120
3800	Power Co	\$	23 1/2

18050 Algoma	S	21	21
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ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 6

PEANUTS



B. C.



L. L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



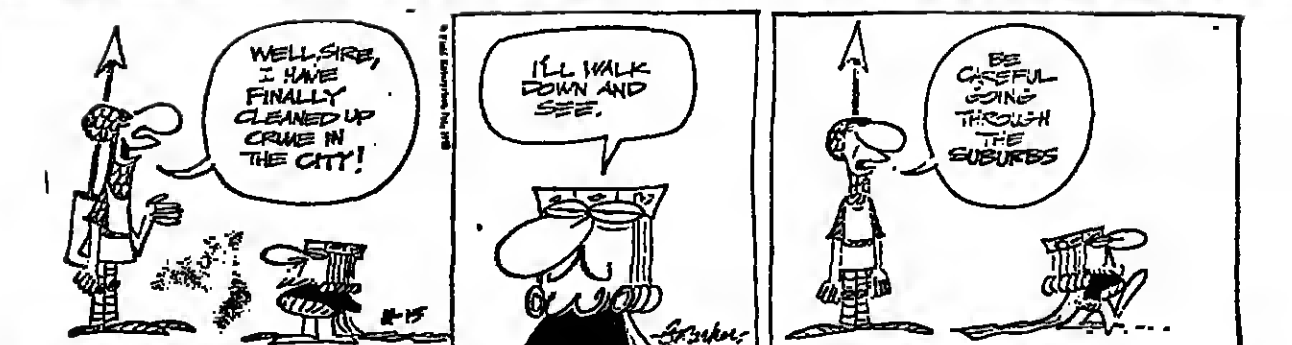
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The Flannery convention makes use of a two-diamond opening to show four spades and five hearts. It can be awkward.

On the diagrammed deal it diverted the defense from the declarer's weakness and caused West to lead South's strongest suit. But this did not help.

South's response of two no-trump asked North to complete the picture of his distribution, and three clubs showed a three-card suit and consequently a 4-5-1-3 shape. South persevered to three no-trump, which would have failed by two tricks if West had made the normal lead of the heart jack. However, West was reluctant to lead hearts when he knew that five hearts would appear in the dummy.

As a singleton diamond was due to appear in the dummy, West might have been expected to lead that suit, but he reasoned

that South would be prepared for diamonds, as indeed he was. After a diamond lead, East would have been put to the test: to beat the contract he would have had to shift to hearts, giving the declarer a trick with dummy's king.

But West's final choice was a club, which did the defense no good in the short run. It left South with a major problem. If he attacked diamonds, it was highly likely that the defense would shift to hearts effectively. So he made a reasonable try by leading to the spade nine. When this forced the king, he would have been home if West had held the heart ace. As he did not, West's shift to the heart jack led to a three-trick defeat.

In the replay, South was again in three no-trump, but the auction had given less away. Spades was a uddish suit, so West led the spade four, with disastrous results. East played the jack, and when South won he happily continued the suit to make his contract. He emerged with an unexpected overtrick, since East had to concede a trick in one of the red suits at the finish.

NDRTH (D)

A 732

K 7632

A 15

WEST

K 54

J 1095

8732

109

EAST

J 86

A Q 84

K 6

874

SOUTH

A Q 109

K Q J 1095

K Q 632

Neither side was vulnerable.

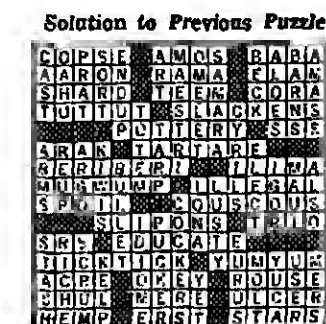
North East South West

20 Pass 2 N.T. Pass

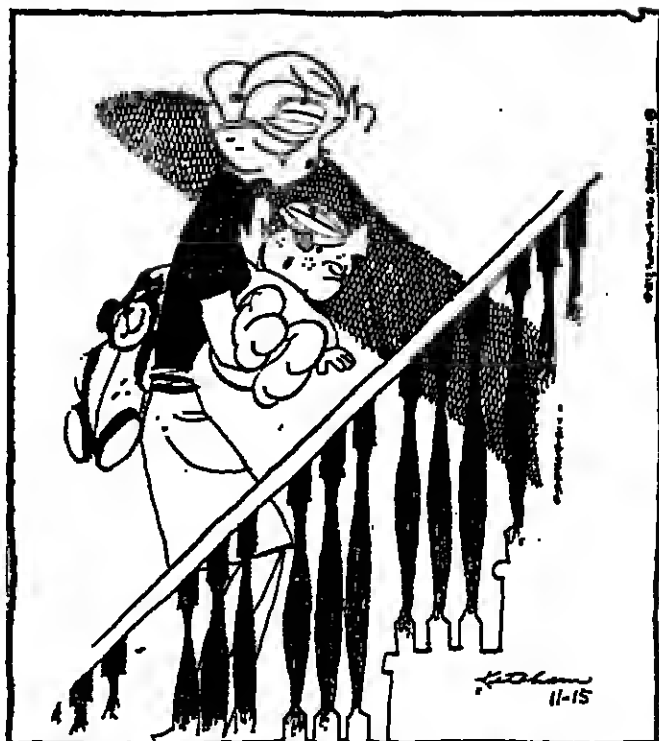
3 Pass 3 N.T. Pass

Pass Pass

West led the club ten.

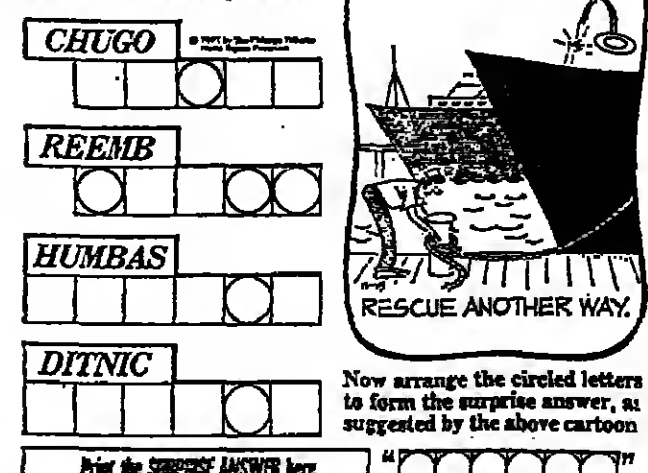


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumbles: OFTEN PRIZE THEORY LUNACY

Answers: Only one side was recorded by the artist--A PROFILE

BOOKS

DIVIDED SOUL

The Life of Gogol

By Henri Troyat. Translated from French by Nancy Amphoux. Doubleday, 489 pp. Illustrated. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

WHEN this truly splendid biography of Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol, the mordant Russian playwright and novelist of the early 19th century, was issued in France two years ago, it came out under the simple title of "Gogol." Apparently fearing that American readers would be ignorant of the man and his works, Henri Troyat's publishers here have devised a new title, one that seeks to emphasize the writer's presumed inner contradiction; and thus to make him potentially more interesting or appealing. In the monkeying with the title, however, the effect is to impose on Gogol a disunity that he himself did not feel and one, moreover, that the Russian-born Mr. Troyat knows better than to argue for.

In any event, I suspect that most literate Americans are passingly familiar with Gogol, most of whose writings have been available in translation since the turn of the century. ("Dead Souls" has been a modern literary book) and whose chief play, "The Inspector General" (sometimes called "Government Inspector") is mounted every so often to fresh acclaim. And if some have escaped an acquaintance with Gogol, Mr. Troyat's book is the perfect occasion to remedy the omission.

With his Russian background and French sensibility, Mr. Troyat, already practiced through his biography of Tolstol and Pushkin, illuminates the strange and fascinating vagaries of Gogol's life and demonstrates in the process that a writer's works do not necessarily have to fit the contours of his personality or his politics. Indeed, there was little in Gogol's personality that was admirable--a sick, nervous, tortured, vain, mendacious, outrageous little man. Mr. Troyat calls him; yet Gogol set in motion literary forces that nothing was able to stop, for his realism--"distorted, fantastic, satirical, funeral"--was the platform on which others built.

Born in the heart of the Ukraine in 1809, Gogol was the son of a moderately well-to-do landowner who lived on the labor of his serf. At school Gogol was inquisitive, graduating toward the bottom of his class and excelling only as a writer of high-flown verse and as an actor. Yet he went on to St. Petersburg, the imperial capital, supremely convinced that one day he would stun the whole world because it was the will of the Almighty.

The close mystical alliance that Gogol felt with Providence (the Orthodox Providence, of course) led him, toward the end of his life, into religious ecstasy and into publishing a collection of indigestible and obsessive sermons in the form of letters that were intended to instruct the Russian

people in moral and political virtue. These letters--"Selected Passages From Correspondence With Friends"--strike the modern eye as crabbed and obscurantist.

Certainly they seem a different Gogol from the author of such memorable stories as "The Overcoat," "The Nose" and "Tara Bulba" and of the masterpieces, "The Inspector General" and "Dead Souls." But the difference is less than one might wish, as Mr. Troyat spins out the writer's life, for Gogol from start to finish was a conservative, if not a reactionary, defender of custom, the concept of a special Russian "mission" in the world and of the Orthodox Church.

How can one reconcile this Gogol with the Gogol whose withering satire of czarist bureaucracy infused "The Inspector General"? Or how can one square the defender of serfdom with the man who wrote "Dead Souls," the story of a speculator who traversed Russia buying up the names of deceased serfs in order to palm them off as living creatures at the State Bank? The answer, according to Mr. Troyat, is fairly simple: Gogol the conservative deplored the luxury into which bureaucracy had fallen and the greed for money that characterized most self-owners. It is important to understand, Mr. Troyat says, that none of the self-owners in "Dead Souls" questioned the system, nor did Gogol.

In Mr. Troyat's felicitous words, "Gogol longs to paint angels but can draw nothing but swine; Gogol is a staunch conservative but cannot help giving a subversive twist to everything he writes. He is an architect with the heart of a demolition foreman; and he knows it, and it makes him miserable." But the regeneration of his contemporaries was his overriding purpose. That he undermined the very institutions he wanted to uphold was his crowning irony for in looking backward he inspired Russians to move forward.

Recounting the multiple irrationalities of Gogol's life, not the least of which was his tendency to be nasty or unfeeling to the friends on whose largesse he was always living, Mr. Troyat triumphs as a witty and skeptical biographer. As in his "Tolstol," Mr. Troyat is content to let the record speak for itself, to sketch Gogol's brief but hectic 43 years by giving us Gogol plain.

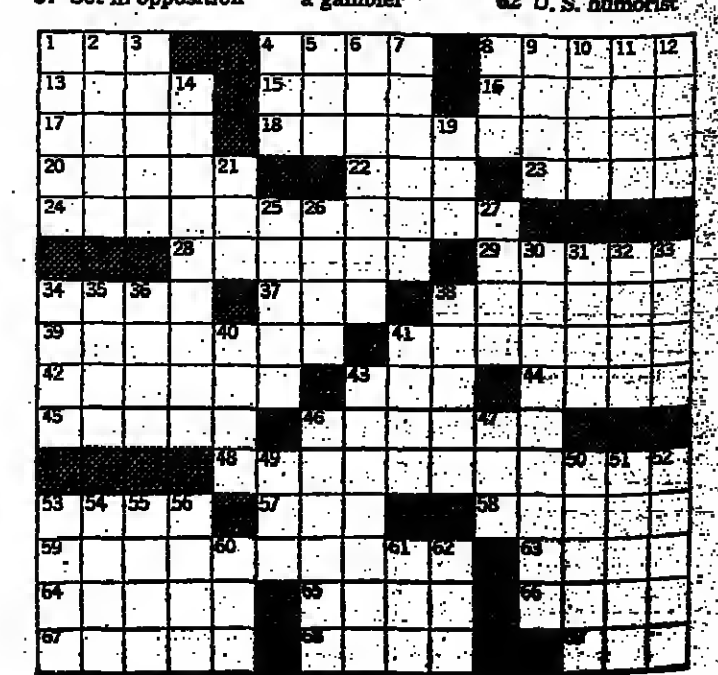
In short, this is a model biography (and one unworthy of its sloppy typographical errors); but it should induce its readers to make haste to enjoy, and appreciate one of the greatest of modern writers.

Mr. Whitman is a member of The New York Times staff.

CROSSWORD

By Will Went

ACROSS		
1 Mouths	58 Alpine region: Var.	25 Delectable
2 Kind of door	59 Plush	26 Reptiles
3 Harder: Var.	60 transportation	27 Kind of miss
13 Climber's concern	63 Not final, in law	30 News-photo plate
15 Ready	64 India's dollar	31 Agitate
16 Frozen	65 Ill-natured	32 French islands
17 Eastern ruler	66 General speed	33 Direction
18 It awaits the worrier	67 Wild	34 Potato
20 Bedouin, for one	68 Soccer name	35 Sandwich staple
22 Le Gallienne	69 Word with tee	36 Solar disk
23 Son of Judah	DOWN	37 Estate feature
24 Influence on Newton's apple	1 Jungle swinger	40 One on drugs
28 Ferments	2 Office-cooler	41 Gashouse, for one
29 Haunting	specialty	43 Film-making measure
34 Quick attempt	3 Soul	46 Arouse
37 Kind of glass	4 Follower of uno, dua	47 Ship stowaway
38 Pacific capital	5 Inlet	48 Sleep
39 Baseball trios	6 "girl is like..."	51 Girl of W. W. II song
41 Throat soothers	7 Elvis the	52 Typewriter type
42 Restless	8 Cake ingredient	53 Violent one
43 Cooler	9 Roman emperor	54 Basic point
44 Balance	10 Bator	55 Item often broken
45 Alighieri	11 Ridge	56 Completed
46 Mexican state	12 Earliest site	58 Still
48 "Easter Parade" outlet	14 Server	61 "be seeing you"
53 Eight: Prefix	19 Bantu language	62 U. S. humorist
57 Set in opposition	21 Six-shooter, to a gambler	



مكازم النجمل

